RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV. NO. 233— BOMBAY, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1926. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
Homeward P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES
Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1926			
2 Oct.	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
9 ,,	RAWALPINDI		15,619
16 ,,	MALOJAx ..		20,837
23 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
30 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	16,993
20 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
27 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA ..	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA ..		16,585
8 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,431
22 ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
29 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,657
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,830
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,500
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 Mar.	CHINA ..	NALDERA x ..	16,993
12 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		16,602
23 ,,	CHINA† ..		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDAx		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,500
30 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA ..	10,941
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

§ Extra Steamer as following reduced rates—
1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60.
,, to Marseilles £72, £62 & £56
2nd Saloon to London £54, & £52,
,, to Marseilles £50 & £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloo Return Ticket at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR-I-HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 16th September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea £165
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
4th Nov. '26	MANORA ..	7,888
25th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
16th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
10th Mar. '27	DUMANA ..	8,427
24th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
14th April	MARGHA ..	8,258
4th May	DOMALA ..	8,441

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1926		
12th Oct.	DEVANHA ..	China & Japan
14th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	Australia
26th ,,	NELLORE .. connecting at Colombo with CATHAY ..	Straits, China & Japan For Australia
23rd Nov.	NYANZA .. connecting at Colombo with COMORIN ..	Straits, China & Japan. For Australia.
21st Dec.	DEVANHA .. connecting at Colombo with MOLDAVIA ..	Straits, China & Japan. For Australia.
4th Jan. '27	DELTA .. connecting at Colombo with NALDERA ..	For Straits, China & Japan. For Australia
18th ,,	NELORE .. connecting at colombo with CHITRAL ..	For Straits China & Japan For Australia
1st Feb.	NYANZA .. connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA ..	For Straits, China & Japan For Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926		
1st Oct.	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karach
2nd ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports.
4th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports
6th ,,	BANKURA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf.
13th ,,	KHANDALA	East & S. Africa.

There will be Sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
TOKUSHIMA M.	5976	26 Sept.	4 Oct.
*SADO MARU	5898	3rd Oct.	13 Oct.
PENANG MARU	5214	19 Oct.	12 Nov.
*TAMBA MARU	5845	29 Oct.	13 Nov.

* Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

THE TRUMPET CALL

Many have SAVED THEIR LIVES by going through our

KAMSHASTRA

OF 150 PAGES
It will bring you to light those Hygienic principles on which depend Health, Wealth and Prosperity.
It is sent FREE of ALL COSTS on writing to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

INSURANCE

East & West Ins. Co., Ld.

5, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
Established in 1913.
Remarkable progress since last 3 years.
THREE-FOLD PROTECTION SCHEME WITH INCREASED 2 BENEFITS.
POLICIES NEVER LAPSE.
UNIQUE AUTOMATIC NON-FORFEITURE SYSTEM
Before ensuring elsewhere consult our rates and Prospectus,
WANTED DIVISIONAL AGENTS.
Apply to the Secretaries,
65, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.
Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij.
(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established by Royal Charter 1824.
Fully paid up Capital ..... F 80,000,000
$ 6,666,666
Reserve Funds ..... F 43,777,341
£ 3,648,111

Head Office at AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE
Head Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:

Dutch East Indies:—		
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Semarang
Bandoeng	Medan	Sourabaya
Cheribon	Padang	Solo
Djember	Palembang	Tegal
Djocja	Pekalongan	Tjilatjap
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Welteverden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.
Japan:—Kobe.
China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.
London Bankers:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE:—82, Esplanade Road
A. P. HOOGENSTEYN.
Acting Agent.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INDIA'S FINEST CEMENT

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" Brand

Manufactured at
THE MOST UPTODATE FACTORY IN INDIA.
GUARANTEED TO BE WELL ABOVE THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION, 1925.

"SWASTIKA" BRAND CEMENT

produces most perfect concrete.

Send for our "A TALK ABOUT PORTLAND CEMENT"
—It is free to Engineers, Architects and Building Contractors.

SELLING AGENTS:
SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.,
70, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Amichand Govanji

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Old Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1895 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No. V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give it a trial.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere.
It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22327.

INSURANCE

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds about Rs. 1½ Lacs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29 Grey Street, CALCUTTA, Or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esmail Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE

INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD., (Calcutta.)

ASSETS	Exceed	Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26)	Over	Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms. AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in a position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to:—
N. DATTA,
Manager
Bombay Branch.
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH:—
THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.
No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists
CLAIMS PAID NEARLY Rs. 4,50,000, COMPARED WITH OTHERS, 1/3
Great Age, Security, Management and
Absolutely The LOWEST RATES.
No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But
Cash Bonus in the shape of difference of premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to—

Messrs. ADHEKARI DEENDOYAL & Co., Opp. Gohal Bunglow, Afzalganj Road, Hyderabad (Deccan.)
Messrs. TANDAN BROTHERS, Chief Agents for U. P. 32, Latouche Road, Lucknow.
P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary, 235/10, Bowbazar St., Calcutta.
A. C. PARIKH, 375, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4 (Bombay Chief Agent).

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs. 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE
The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.
SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—CANVASSING AGENTS, on liberal Commission, for the sale of shares of a Jalpaiguri-managed Tea Company, having first class running Tea garden with prospect of dividend within 4/5 years. Any educated young man may earn more than Rs. 500 a month provided he is a little energetic. Apply to SREEDHAR COMMERCIAL AGENCY, Share-brokers and Agents, Jalpaiguri, Bengal.
A 27433

USES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—One BLOCK, having full ventilation for high class Hindus and MOTOR GARAGE. Apply PROPRIE, Keshavji Govindji's Building, 2nd Dadi Sheth Road, Chowpatty.
R3797

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

COMMISSARIAT BUILDING
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 21986.

SURPLUS STOCKS, salvage, secondhand machinery, going concerns stock goods, will secondhand cars. Local auctioneers are prepared to dispose at best prices and quick sales. Particulars to Box No. 1717, Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T 26807

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
Bombay.

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

FINEST KULU APPLES—Now ready, Walnuts 25th September Rs. 5/8 for 9 lbs. fruit. Send V.P.P. to all parts of India inclusive of packing and postage. Agent ARAMGARH and RAISEN Orchards, Kulu, PUNJAB.
F R3648

EDUCATIONAL.

TO TAKE THOROUGH TRAINING in PITMAN'S SHORTHAND and TOUCH TYPEWRITING under Experienced Teachers, join CROWN TYPEWRITER CO., Churchgate Street. Moderate Fees. Success Guaranteed.
M R3800

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post. Tuition free. Exam. in June. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P. O. Junnar, POONA.
M R3593

PROFESSION.

WHITE LEPROSY—Surely cured in one day by our 'FAQIRI SPECIFIC' if not price refunded. Price Rs. 4 per box. FACE-POWDER removes spots of small-pox and black spots from the face and imparts beauty. Price Rs. 4 per box. IONIC PHARMACY, DARBHANGA.
F R3756

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.
MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.
IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 10, Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.
Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th & subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

MATHERAN RAILWAY.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN FARES, GOODS, PARCELS RATES, ETC.

FROM 1st October 2 Up will leave Matheran at 7-50, 5 Down Neral at 17-10 daily. Changes in Passengers fares, goods, parcels rates, and particulars of train service each week in force upto June, 1927, appear only in Matheran Railway corrected Guide obtainable from 30th instant, at Wheeler's, Victoria Terminus, M.S.T., Neral Matheran Stations, N. Lord Matheran, each 0-2-0. Railway Hotel opened under experienced management of Mr. J. Marker, Rs. 6-8-0 per head per day.
27418

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC and particularly COAL DEALERS are hereby informed that Mr. DWARKANDAS MULJI is no longer in our employment and he has no connection whatever with our firm on and after 1st October, 1926.

PITAMBER & CO.,
Coal, Freight & Chartering Brokers.
17, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
Bombay, 30th September, 1926.
R3799

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-SECOND DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees Forty-five per share has been declared, and will be payable on and after FRIDAY, the 1st October to Shareholders on the Register on the 15th September.

The Dividend will be paid to Shareholders at the Company's Office, No. 3, Forbes Street, between the hours of 12 noon and 4 p.m. (Standard Time), on week days, and between 11.30 a.m. and 1.30 p.m. (Standard Time) on Saturdays.

The DIVIDEND WARRANTS will be posted to the Registered addresses of the Shareholders in due course.

By Order,
D. HARRICHAND,
Manager.
Bombay, 15th September, 1926.
27422

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the GENERAL POWER OF ATTORNEY granted by our client Mr. HAJI DADA ABBA (carrying on business at Bombay, Adhony, Mysore, Karmali and Bhomgiri in spices) in or about November or December, 1925 to Mr. Ahmed Haji Cassum has been revoked and the Public are hereby warned against dealing with the said Ahmed Haji Cassum on behalf of our client Mr. HAJI DADA ABBA. If any person or persons deal with the said Ahmed Haji Cassum in spite of this notice they will do so at their own risk.

Dated this 30th day of September, 1926.

RELE AND CO.,
Attorneys for Haji Dada Abba.
27425

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2261 of 1925.

Messrs. NATHURAM JUWARMAL, a firm carrying on business in Gold and Silver at Shaik Memon Street, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

KESARDEO JUHARMAL, carrying on business in the name and style of Ganeshdas Juharmal at Jeypore, outside the Fort. Defendant.

To
KESARDEO JUHARMAL.
The Defendant abovenamed.

Sir

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs have fixed the above suit as a short cause to recover from you Rs. 5,579-11-3 with interest and costs, and the hearing thereof is fixed for the 26th of October, 1926.

Dated this 28th day of September, 1926.

CHITNIS KANGA & MAZAGONWALLA.
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
27419

INSOLVENCY.

Official Receiver's Office,
Moradabad,
The 24th day of September, 1926.

IN THE MATTER OF THE FIRM SAHU BHIKHARIDAS HAZARI LAL—Bombay.
INSOLVENCY CASE NO. 23 OF 1926.

IT IS HEREBY PUBLISHED for general information that the debtors above-named have been adjudicated Insolvents by the Court of the Second Sub-Judge on the 17th June, 1926, and that their property has vested in me as Receiver of their property. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to prove their debts in due course of law, in this Office between the 1st and the 8th November, 1926.

Take notice that unless his claim is proved as required, a creditor would not be entitled to receive dividends declared subsequently out of the debtor's property.

R. S. VARMA,
B.A., LL.B.,
Official Receiver.
27431

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received in the Office of the undersigned upto 2 p.m. on 26-10-26 for the work of "Renewing the buckle plates of the Hope Bridge at Surat," estimated to cost Rs. 37,000 approximately.

Tender forms, with specifications, will be issued on payment of Rs. 2 per form on any working day upto 23-10-26.

Earnest money as noted on the form should accompany each tender in currency notes or Government Securities according to present market value.

The Executive Engineer, Surat and Broach Division, reserves the right to reject any or all tenders without assigning reasons.

(Sd.) G. D. DAFTARY,
Executive Engineer,
Surat and Broach Division,
Public Works Department.
Surat, 29th September, 1926.
27424

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome made to order furniture, etc.,

On SUNDAY, the 3rd instant a 2.30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction at "The Nest" Sea Front, Bandra Hill, valuable and handsome made to order furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table and chairs, mirror back sideboards, dinner wagons and dumbwaiters, drawing room suite of Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, silver cabinets, velvet pile carpets, panel and mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, etc. The property of A. E. Stille, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd instant at 3.30 p.m, (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

On account of the Underwriters:—
4 cases Fish Hooks.
1 case Folding Scissors.

1 Billiard Table (old).

By order of Messrs. Symington Cox and Coy. Ld. and on account and risk of defaulting dealers, Messrs. J. C. Parikh and Co., of Bombay:—

Messrs. Wm. Canning and Co. Ltd's goods such as copper salts, cyanide Potassium, Nickel Salts, Dynamos, Lathe, Scratch brushes, etc.

The property of a gentleman proceeding Home:—

1 Home Cinema machine and magic lantern combined with films and all accessories complete in very good condition.

1 Telescope on Stand.

A lot of household furniture such as dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, almyrahs, soil linenbaskets, easy chairs, shaving stand, Japanese dinner set, Tea and Coffee set, ec., etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis
1 second-hand rubber-tyred brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness
1 Waler horse in harness.

By order of Messrs. Rustomji and Ginwalla attorneys for Mr. Mohomedally Najmudin Chinwala the Receiver appointed in suit No. 1668 of 1926 (Esabhai Chinwala vs. Thamning).

1 "Stude Baker" 6 cylinders 5 seater 29.6 H.P. motor car thoroughly overhauled and in running order.

BENNETT & CO.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Tel. No. 23409.
30, Apollo Street, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN POONA.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR BUYERS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO. Auctioneers are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 3rd October 1926 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises by the order and at the risk of the owner concerned and with the sanction of the Mortgagee:—

All that immoveable property known as "Victoria Building" situate at Connaught Road, Poona leading to the Railway Station and the General Post Office, being Nos. 5 and 6 Connaught Road, Poona within the Jurisdiction of the Sub-Registrar of Haveli at Poona, consisting of three Bungalows, two cottages, out houses and structures etc. within the Civil Limits of Poona, all at once or in separate lots at the same time and place.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. D. M. Karaka, Bar-at-Law at his office in East Street, Poona, or the undersigned Auctioneers.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserve Fund	24,24,358/12/1

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Abohar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Allahabad	Hyderabad	Montgomery
Amritsar	(Sind)	Okara (Dist.
Ambalia City	Jullundur	Montgomery)
Ambala Cant.	Jarranwalla	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jammu	Peshawar
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Cant.
Calcutta	Karachi	Patiala
Delhi	Kasur	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Jhang	Sangla Hill
Gujranwalla	(Maghiana)	Sargodha
Gojra	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Hafizabad	Ludhiana	Simla
	Meerut City	Srinagar

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD
AMERICAN AGENTS.—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc. of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

SHIVA DATTA,
Manager.
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	,, 89,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
BRANCHES:

Alexandria		
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seattle
Buenos Aires	London	San Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Samarang
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay
Post Box No. 207.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 78,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent. per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

Warner Bros.
Classic of the Screen
"THE TENTH WOMAN"
6 Reels
STARRING
JUNE MARLOWE
A picture with plenty of action and novelty.
NINE OUT OF TEN WOMEN ARE ALIKE
But
"THE TENTH WOMAN"
—Was a law unto herself. An exotic, inspiring tale of the most fascinating character ever flashed across the screen.
"FELIX ON THE JOB"
A tonic for the blues.
One of the new series of Felix which are more brilliant, funnier and cleverer than any past Felix.
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME: 6, 8, & 10 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

BANKING

Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

	Rs
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	40,60,000
Capital Called Up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	44,50,000

Head Office: CALCUTTA.
Branches and Sub-Agencies:

Allahabad	Fyzabad	Moradabad
Allahabad City	Gorakhpur	Mussoorie
Amritsar	Hapur	Muzaffarnagar
Bareilly	Hathras	Nagpur
Benares	Jhansi	Naini Tal
Bombay	Jubbulpore	Patna
Cawnpore	Lahore	Rae Bareli
Cawnpore City	Aminabad Park	Raipur
Chandausi	Lucknow	Rangoon
Debra Dun	Lucknow City	Shahjahanpur
Delhi	Lyallpur	Sitapur
Etawah	Meerut	

CORRESPONDENTS.
In all the principal towns throughout India.
LONDON BANKERS:
The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank Ltd
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Small sums received. Copy of rules can be obtained on application.
Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold the custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realized.
Loans and Cash Credits granted.
Currency Notes of any circle, Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit Account free of charge.
Banking business of every description transacted.
Copy of rules may be had on application at Head Office and at any of the Branches.
Passenger Letters of Credit are issued available for use on board P. and O. British India Steam Navigation Company (Home Line), and Orient Steamers, at Ports of call at the Offices of the Agents of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company and British India Steam Navigation Company and at any Office of the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.

T. L. FOREMAN.
Agent, Bombay Branch.
Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

Union Bank of India, Limited.

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
INTEREST allowed at 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from July to December. Cheques with Gujerati signatures accepted without verification by an officer of the Bank.
FIXED and SHORT DEPOSITS received on favourable terms. Rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK:—
INTEREST allowed at 4 1/2 per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balance. Withdrawals allowed twice a week.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted against approved securities.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.
MANAGING AGENTS.
The Central Bank of India, Ltd.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

nt photograph of William Coppin

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W. Coppin's
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VIROL

Million prescribed portions of Virol were given
ar in over 3,000 Hospitals and Infant Clinics.

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THE FOOD THAT FEEDS
Obtainable of all chemists.

Send for a Sample to WILSON LATHAM & CO. LD., Bombay.

TY, CONVENIENCE, ECONOMY.

These are the strong points of advantage to be derived from the use of a Safe in our Safe Deposit Vault.
It affords you absolute safety as it is built on most up-to-date lines.
It is convenient to everybody as it is situated most centrally in the business locality of the City.
It is economical in the sense that you can rent about 300 cub. inches. Safe for your purpose, only for Rs. 20 a year.
We invite you to call and see for yourselves what service we give you.

THE
AL BANK
INDIA.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT.

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay September

Mill shares opened weak but closed firm being the last day of October settlement. Large budli business was done yielding 6 per cent. in favour of investors. In mill shares we do not expect any big fluctuations at present. Specially Pearls were in demand and done upto 502/8.

We quote:—

Tata Steel ruled steady. Bank of India declined to 76 Eastern was in demand at 84 Central was in demand at 27/8. Imperial fully paid transacted at 1130 and partly paid at 365, Jupiter Insurance Ordy. was in demand at Rs. 5/8 and New India was quiet at Rs. 24.

Tata 2nd pref. was weak at Rs. 34/8.

Tata Power ruled firm at 585 and Andhra at 750.

LOCAL BANKS	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotations Rs. a.
Bank of India	50	2 ½	76
Baroda	50	4	83 8
Central Co-operative	50	7 ½	56
Central	25	1½	27 6
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.c.	£3
Imperial	500	40	1432 8
Imperial Contributory	*125	10	367 8
Union	5	0 4 0	3 14
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE			
Bundi	10		21 4
Central India Mining	10	4½Y	27 4
Indian Cement O.	350		143 12
Katni Cement O.	100		116 4
Katni Cement D.	40		310
Punjab Cement O.	10		7 8
Shivrajpur	10	8Y	46
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	935
Amritsar Pattia	100	10 p.c.	144
Central Province	100	7½ p.c.	116
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	100
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	92
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	102
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	73
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	81
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.c.	85
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	95 xD
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	101
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	153
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	750
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c	75
STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250		162 8
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250		260
Scindia Steam	15—0—		10 14
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	76
Andhra Valley O.	1,000		752 8
Andhra Valley P.	1,000		1005
Bombay Tramways O	50	4-8	128 12
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	64
Karachi Electricity	100	6	92
Surat Electricity	100		67
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	1090
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	962½
Tata Power O.	1,000		682 8
Tata Power P.	1,000		780
PRESS COMPANIES			
Barsi Press			466 4
Akbari	500		250
Fort	475		140
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	20-35	1020
Indian Cotton	126	20	220
Manmad Manufacturing	250		230
New Berar	500	80	860
New East India	1,000		950
New Mofussil P.	400	40	600
Vow Prince of Wales	500	61	710
Volkart U.P.	500	40	680
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES			
Alcock Ashdown	100		256 4
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76		18
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	525
B. Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	138 12
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	10 12
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	48
British Burma Petroleum	Sh.	8 0-4-0	6
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100		195
Jost Engineering	100	10	105
Mckenzie	100	30	385
New Union Floor Mills	100		30
Port Canning	1,000	50	690
Sardar Carbonic Gas	100		90
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	150	6 p.c.y	140
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd	100		74 8
Tata Iron Defd.	30		2.6 4
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75		59 12
Thacker	50		125
Telephone	50	nil	24
INSURANCE COMPANIES			
Empire of India	50	22-8	710
Industrial & Prudential	6	5½ p.c.	5
Jupiter	15		5 4
New India	25	ly	24 2
Oriental Life	100	30 p.c	1060
Vulcan	16	0-6-0	4 6
MILLS.			
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	440
Alliance	100		40
Apollo	50		8
Assur Virjee	100		3
Berar Manfg.	200	30	250
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	320
Bombay Cotton P	10	5 p.c.	5 8
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	892 8
Bombay Industrial	100		7
Bombay Woollen	100		70
Bradbury	250	nil	290
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c	170
Broach Fine Counts	250		92
Century	100	20y	377 8
Central India O.	100	16	545
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	450
Ceylon	100		45
Colaba Land & Mill.	100		145
Coorla	100		150
Crescent	100	4	180
Currimbhoy	250		290
David	500		300
Dawn	250	40	750
E D. Sassoon United O	7/8		12 6
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	230
Edward Sassoon	200	nil	145
Elphinstone O	100		27 8
Emperor Edward	500		235
Fazulbhoy	250	25	882 8
Finlay	100	nil	135
Framjee Petit	1,000		760
Globe	100		50
Gokak	100	5	110
Hindustan	1,000	125	1650
Indian Blanching	100	6	183 12
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1150
Indore-Malwa United	100	18-12	373 12
Jamshed O.	250		0
Khatau Makanjee	31		105
Kilachand	25		5 12
Kohinoor	500		1145
Lakshmi Cotton	4,000	150	5700
Madhora Swindia	100		25
Madhowji Dharamsi	100		117 8
Madras United	250	15	500
Maneckjee Petit	1,000	30	1900
Mathradas	100		110
Meyer Sassoon	100		90
Morarjee Gocouldas	1,600		2400
Model Mills, Nagpur	250		127 8
Mysore	50	4	113 12
New City of Bombay	100	10	155
New Great Eastern	300	nil	317 8
Osmanshahi (100)	75		70
Pearl	250	12	500
Phoenix	100	10	425
Premier	100		37 8
Sassoon Cotton	100		18
Sassoon Silk	500		550
Sholapur	1,000	450	3825
Simplex	250		135
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100		39 8
Standard	500	40	1350
Swadeshi	100	18	512 8
Swan	100		155
Tata Mill O.	500		125
Vishnu Cotton O.	500	90	2300
Vishnu P.	500	35	580
Western India Spng.	1,000	50y	950

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Bombay, September 30.

Ahmedabad				440
Bombay Cotton				320
Bombay Dyeing	893-4	897-8	890	892-8
Century	376-4	378-12	373-12	377-8
Central India	513-12	515	512-8	515
Colaba Land				145
Crescent				180
Edward Sassoon				145
Fazulbhoy	887-8	887-8	881-4	882-4
Finalay				135
Globe				50
Gokak				110
Indian Bleaching				183-12
Indore Malwa				373,12
Kohinoor				1160
Madhowjee				117-8
Mathuradas				110
Meyer Sassoon				90
Mysore				113-12
New Great	317-3	317-8	316-4	317-8
Pearl	487-8	502-8	486-4	500
Pabany				230
Phoenix				425
Simplex				133-12
Swadeshi	515	515	510	512-8
Swan Mills				155
Tata Mill				126
MISCELLANEOUS				
Alcock				256-4
Bombay Steam				162-8
Bundi Cement				21-4
Central India Mining				27-4
Indian Cement				143-12
Katni Cement Ord.				116-4
Shivarajpur				46
Tram Co. Ord.	128-12	130	128-12	130
Tata Hydro	109 3-12	109 3-12	108 6-4	109 0
Tata Iron & Steel Ord	58-8	59-12	58-8	59-12
Tata Iron & Steel Def.	225	22'-8	217-8	226-4

"C. M. PAREKH QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Sept. 30.

Jute:—Ashen 489, Ajijanee 481, Anglo-India 358, Auckland 254, Barnagore 184, Bally 192, Birja 9, Belvedere 533, Budge-Budge 468, Cajedonian 350, Chapdani 150, Clive 36.2, Craig 4/4, Cheviot 275, Dalhousie 410, Delta 520, Empire 51, Fort Gloster 792, Fort William 288, Gondalpara 524, Gouripore 690, Hukumchand 12/4, Hooghly 74, Howrah 40/4, Kamarhatty 585, Kankanarrah 472, Kelvin 785, Khardah 430, Kinnison 970, Lansdowne 268, Lawrence 590, Lothian 440, Naihati 430, National 30/4, New Central 560, Northbrook 52/8, Nudea 43, Orient 238, Presidency 7/4, Reliance 65, Serrah 26, Standard 415, Union 540, Waverly 6, Hessian 14/10, Jute 62/8.

Cotton:—Dumbar 145.

Coal:—Burrakur 18/4, Ranegunge 28/12.

Miscellaneous:—B. I. Corporation 9/12, B. I. Corporation D. A. Burma Corp 11, I. I. Soft 6/12, Imperial Bank 1430, Imperial Cenly 358.

Remarks:—Jute shares steady. Coals remained unchanged. Government Securities were firm. 3½ per cent. Government Paper 77/8, 5 per cent. Bonds (1945-55) 108/7, 4 per cent. New Loan (1960-70) 88/9.

RATILAL AND CO.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET INFORMATION.

Bombay, Sept 30.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. have received to-day the following cable from their friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., of New York:—"Our estimate condition 59 per cent. Think decline discounts present prospect."

COLOUR MARKET

Bombay, Sept 30.

	Rs.	as.	p.
Alizarine 20 per cent. Cow	70	0	0
Alizarine 20 per cent. Langer	70	0	0
Alizarine 20 per cent. I. P.	68	0	0
Alizarine 20 per cent. Big Pac.	61	0	0
Naphthol A. S.	6	0	0
Naphthol A. S. E. S.	6	8	0
Scarlet	3	0	0
Indenthrine Blue	3	10	0
Indenthrine Violet	5	14	0
Magenta Crystals	6	8	0
Malachite Green	3	0	0
Indigo	2	2	0
Nigrosine Crystals	1	10	0
Hemocine Crystals	1	0	0
Crysophinine	5	4	0
Methyl Violet	3	6	0
Sulphur Black	0	14	0

Tone and remarks:—

We have to report some business in Naphthols, Alizarines, Magenta Crystals and Indenthrine. Prices are almost unchanged. Syndicate is getting fairly good business from Dyeing Houses. Local market at Vadgadi is doing small business in various items. Miscellaneous section is dull.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Sept. 30.

Depression near the middle of the Bay is extending towards the North Madras coast and the north-east monsoon is appearing in Madras.

Rainfall has been nearly general, in Lower Burma, South Bengal and local in Orissa, Konkan, Bombay Deccan, Mysore, and Madras south-east.

The chief amounts are:—Fort Blair, rat, Central Provinces east, Malabar and Madras Coast north.

The chief amounts are: Fort Clair, Diamond Island one a half inches, Passein two; Shillong and Narayangani one; Barisal five; Cajlutta one and a half; Poona and Malgaun three-quarters; Chitaldrug one; Bangalore one and a half; Salem one and Cuddalore one and a half.

Forecast:—An extension in Orissa.—A. P.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Bombay, September 30.

Stations.	24 hours, to 8 a.m. of 30 Sept 1926	Total since 1st June 1926.	June 1st to Sept. 30. 1924.	1925.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct
Colaba Point	0 22	68 26	51 78	47 47
Fort	0 30	101 47	57 22	53 31
J.J.Hospital	0 00	82 48	50	87

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 30th September 1926.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a.m. 29.921 inches (.029 below normal.
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day.) 29.702 " (.051 below normal.)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.027
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.3 degrees
" (wet bulb) " 79.6 "
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.9 degrees (2.3 above normal).
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.7 degrees (0.4 below normal.
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 92 per cent.
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day) 79 o/o
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE
Velocity " " 5 miles per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 97 miles.
Velocity of Maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 16 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy=10) 9
Rainfall in 24 hours 0.22 inches
Total rainfall during the month 8.98 "
" " " year 71.35 "

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 30th September, 1926, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Skies are free from cloud and humidity is nearly normal. Minimum temperature was lower than usual in the submontane districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are mostly clear and humidity is locally in defect. Minimum temperature was below normal in the whole area.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear over upper Sind and parts of Rajputana and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is slightly drier than usual in central Rajputana. Temperature was normal throughout the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Bhuj reports 0.20in. of rain. Skies are in general clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in Central India West. Temperature did not differ much from the normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded and the air is locally drier than usual. Maximum temperature was above normal in Berar and the adjoining districts; the minimum was lower than usual in the western parts.

The Konkan.—0.22in. of rain was recorded at Bombay. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Both humidity and temperature are normal. The highest temperature at Bombay was 87.9 deg. (2 deg. above normal) and the lowest 76.7 deg. (normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona has had 0.85in. of rain and Belgaum 0.80in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is more humid than usual in parts of the Bombay Deccan. Temperature was normal except at Malegaon, where the minimum alone was higher than usual.

General Remarks.—Dry weather prevails in northern and central India. Local rain has fallen in the Bombay Deccan and on the north Madras coast and a few falls have occurred in Kathiawar, the Konkan, Malabar and south-east Madras. The only important fall which remains to be mentioned is 1.60in. at Mangalore.

Forecast.—Extension in Madras and no large change elsewhere.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HRS. ON THURSDAY THE 30TH OF SEPT 1926

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal 1st June to date	Departure 1st June to date.	Actual Normal
Baluchistan					
Quetta	0.02	1.31	—0.39		9.75
Punjab—					
Multan	2.82	5.03	—2.21		7.29
Rawalpindi	39.47	22.56	16.07		34.77
Lahore	16.36	14.85	+1.50		19.62
Hissar	18.60	11.38	+7.22		14.47
Ambala	28.15	23.40	+4.79		30.49
Delhi	23.81	22.72	+1.09		26.84
United Provinces					
Agra	25.88	23.67	+2.21		26.90
Mainpuri	26.18	22.88	+3.30		27.07
Jhansi	34.16	33.04	+1.12		30.17
Cawnpore	28.40	31.99	—3.59		35.92
Allahabad	29.29	34.04	—4.75		39.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad	2.08	2.28	—0.20		3.5
Karachi	19.66	5.89	13.71		7.56
Rajputana—					
Bikaner	10.27	9.49	+0.78		11.79
Ajmer	22.39	18.29	+4.10		20.85
Jaisalmer	28.42	21.66	+6.76		24.21
Kotah	39.50	25.70	13.80		28.23
Mount Abu	423.84	57.56	66.09		60.76
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj	0.20	42.44	13.34	29.10	14.39
Dwaraka	21.06	12.43	10.63		13.52
Veraval	50.56	17.42	33.14		18.80
Rajkot	34.22	24.70	+9.52		26.29
Bhavnagar	29.07	19.38	+9.69		21.20
Surat	59.16	38.48	20.67		40.97
Ahmedabad	48.92	27.38	21.54		28.83
Deesa	39.40	23.34	16.06		24.70
Central India W.					
Neemuch	44.91	26.35	17.92		29.19
Indore	23.64	30.11	—6.47		33.12
CentralProvinces					
Jubbulpore	63.04	49.47	13.57		55.11
Saugor	47.36	41.60	+5.80		44.95
Hoshangabad		44.79			48.83
Khandwa	25.96	26.49	+0.53		29.03
Akola	31.53	26.77	+3.76		31.35
Amraoti	18.58	28.07	—9.33		33.05
Nagpur	42.15	42.60	+0.55		48.97
Chanda	0.03	41.96	45.96	—4.00	51.90
Raipur	0.01	41.20	44.61	—2.68	50.83
Konkan—					
Bombay	0.22	68.23	66.87	+1.39	70.63
Ratnagiri	0.03	110.42	93.62	16.80	99.98
Mormugao		88.21	86.15	+2.06	94.95
Karwar	0.01	97.77	108.50	10.73	120.12
Bombay Deccan					
Malegaon	15.72	18.23	—2.51		22.23
Ahmednagar	16.93	17.45	—0.52		22.35
Poona	0.85	22.30	20.28	+2.02	27.11
Sholapur	23.23	21.85	+1.38		28.45
Bijapur	13.91	14.10	—0.19		20.30
Belgaum	0.80	46.76	38.84	+7.86	50.18
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad	28.01	23.27	+4.74		27.53
Nizamabad					
Indur					
Hyderabad	16.97	24.42	—7.45		22.2
Malabar—					
Mangalore	1.60	59.85	106.85	—7.00	125.08
Calicut	0.08	107.77	87.63	20.14	117.16
Cochin	0.06	87.89	73.20	14.69	114.51
Trivandrum		30.79	29.01	+1.78	64.51
Ceylon- Colombo	0.02	39.74	24.21	18.53	84.16
MadrasExcluding Malabar&Mysore					
Masulipatam	0.28		24.60		41.58
Bellary	0.01	8.71	11.12	—2.41	20.51
Cuddapah		19.25	18.93	+0.32	31.2
Madras		9.45	15.46	—6.01	50.76
Bangalore		18.03	19.43	—1.40	35.37
Coimbatore		6.57	5.76	+0.81	22.24
Trichinopoly	0.03	14.27	11.64	+2.63	33.18
Negapatam	0.12	5.96	10.65	—4.69	54.48

CROP REPORT

HALF WEEKLY CROP REPORT FOR THE 30th SEPTEMBER, 1926

Punjab—Amritsar:—Cotton crop accounts satisfactory.

Ferozepore:—All crops doing well.

Multan:—All crops doing well. Desi cotton picking commenced. Toria sowings completed.

Delhi:—Outstanding crops benefitting by fine weather.

United Provinces—Agra:—Cotton plants want fine weather and show bolls rapidly ripening. Food grains doing well.

Cawnpore:—All crops doing well.

Rajputana—Beawar:—Crop prospects generally good.

erar—Amraoti:—Cotton crop accounts continue favourable.

Khandesh—Dhulia:—Cotton plants showing bolls. All crops doing well. Food grains doing well.

Broach—Broach:—Cotton plants continue to show more improvement. Crop prospects generally good.

Ahmedabad and Kathiawar—Wadhwan:—Cotton plants flourishing.

Dholera:—Cotton sowing not commenced owing to too much rain.

Bhavnagar:—Cotton plants healthy. Cotton plants shewing bolls.

Sholapur Barsi:—Cotton smaller area sown this year. Cotton plants in gower. Food grains doing well. Outstanding crops benefitting by fine weather. Rabi sowings expected to improve.

Sholapur:—Crop prospects generally good.

Dharwar—Hubli:—Food grains prospects improving.

Madras—Bellary:—Cotton plants want more rain.

RING OF EIGHT METALS.

This wonderful Magic Ring cures Gonorhoea, Nocturnal Emission, Impotency, Hysteria and other chronic diseases and it strengthens the power of body and organs. It brings the happiness, health, wealth, friendship & success in every respect. By using this sexual power is extraordinarily increased. Every one can use it with unexpected result. Trial is solicited. Price one for Rs. 1-4, three for Rs. 3-4 and a dozen for Rs. 12 post free. Write to

S. C. SEAL,
136, Upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta.

Bombay Cotton Market.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From Our Correspondent)

Bombay, Sept. 30

After the recent decline Reuter reported to-day a rise of 50 to 27 points in New York futures. The market improved on short covering and less hedge selling on reports of heavy rains in Texas and Oklahoma. Liverpool has been reported 1 to 6 points up.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"The weekly weather report of the U. S. Agricultural Bureau states that the weekly weather report is not as unfavourable as expected, rains mostly moderate in the West, temperature cool, insects less active."

Messrs. Dreunan and Co. have received the following cable dated 29th instant from their Liverpool friends, Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co.:—

"Market steady, demand chiefly to cover, in consequence of practical end of strike probable. Undertone is poor both here and in Manchester. Think unfavourably of the market in the long run."

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 29th instant (10.50 a.m.) from their Liverpool friends, Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"General weather less favourable, fruiting about finished."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 29th instant as under:—

"Our estimate of condition is 59 per cent. Think decline discounts present prospects."

Messrs. Breul and Co.'s report:—

"New York advices this morning report an advance of 50 points and this reaction is not surprising considering the decline of nearly 400 points which has occurred since the commencement of the month. It is quite likely that prices may recover further seeing that the weather is reported to be less favourable, but unless there is a serious change in weather conditions, we do not think that the improvement can be maintained in the long run. The further curtailment of working hours in Lancashire is certainly not a bullish factor and the report that an effect is being made to take 3 million bales of cotton off the market does not impress us."

Owing to a sharp advance being reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning Rs. 2½ higher with Broach April-May at Rs. 304 and improved to Rs. 302½ on moderate buying by Exporters and Commission Houses. On Shroffs selling the market eased to Rs. 299½ and finally closed at Rs. 300½. At Sewri the Bazar opened at Rs. 299½ and toughing Rs. 299½ closed quiet at Rs. 298½. Commission Houses were sellers whilst Shroffs were buyers.

Fine Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 286½ and went up to Rs. 287 on Commission Houses buying. Selling by Exporters and Shroffs caused the prices to give way to Rs. 284 and the market closed at Rs. 284½. F. G. Bengal December-January was nominally quoted Rs. 241.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday with little demand.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

6 p.m.

Bombay, Sept. 30.

Fully Good Broach April-May	298½
Fully Good Bengal Dec-Jan	240
Fine Oomra Dec-Jan	283

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 30.

M G Bijapur—F Good 330, Good 320, F G Fair 310.

M G Compta—F Good 370, Good 360, F G Fair 350.

M G Miraj—F Good 370, Good 360, F G Fair 350.

M G Cambodia—F Good 395, Good 385, F G Fair 375.

M G Southerns—F Good 330, Good 320, F G Fair 310.

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Sept. 30.

Fully Good Broach April-May	300
Fully Good Bengal Dec-Jan	241
Fine Oomra Dec-Jan	284

JAVA SUGAR—LONODN MARKET.

London, Sept. 29.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c & f Calcutta:—
Oct/Dec per cwt 17/3.
Jan/Mar per cwt 17/6.
July/Sept per cwt. 16/3.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25 c & f Bombay:—
Jan/Mar per cwt 17/7.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c & f Karachi:—
Jan/Mar per cwt 17/7.3/4.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, September 30.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh		1 034	765
Central India ..	136	4,875	5,021
Barsi and Nagar ..		333	1,035
Hyderabad-Gaorani		110	171
Berar		1,113	2,909
Central Provinces ..		133	1,477
Total Comras ..	136	7,598	11,483
Dholera	402	1,143	2,990
N.W. Provinces ..	88	1,319	1,278
Rajputana	244	3,258	921
Sind-Punjab ..		2,085	1,656
Broach		9	
Coompta & Dharwar	329	2,852	6,098
Western-Northern	164	4,649	4,623
Cocoanada	17	17	908
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..	76	3,489	5,012
Persian	2	1 262	559
American		2,996	138
Egyptian and African		6,730	10,565
Comilla, Burma & other sorts ..			
Total	1.414	37,137	46,243

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 23 Sept, This year	Last year
Europe	315	20,576	27,111
Japan & China ..		10,778	19,429
Coast Ports ..		363	545
Up-country by Rail		7,315	320
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ..		5,651	5,245
Total ..	315	44,713	52,650

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 30.

	Ready	Delivery. Mill terms. Nov.
Bengal Superfine M G	290/300	.....
Bengal Fine M G	285/95	+28
Bengal F G M G	270/80	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	285/95	.....
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	270/80	.....
Punjab-Americans F G M G	320/40	.....
Wardha-Hingt Fine M G	325/35	.....
Nagpur Fine M G	325/35	.....
Yeotmal Fine M G	310/15	.....
Pulgaon Fine M G	315/20	.....
Arvi Fine M G	320/30	.....
Amraoti Fine M G	305/15	.....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	305/10	+31/2
Mulkapur Fine M G	285/95	.....
Khandesh Fine M G	280/90	+20/1
Khandesh F G M G	.....	.....
Broach Fine M G	340/50	.....
Broach F G M G	320/30	.....
Muthia Fine M G	275/80	.....
Muthia F G M G	255/65	.....
Dharwar F Good S G	.....	.....
Coompta M G	350/60	.....
Westerns Good M G	295/310	.....
Westerns H G	.....	.....
Miraj Fine M G	340/45	.....
Cambodia Fine M G	385/95	.....
Navsari Fine M G	.....	.....
Surat Fine M G	360/65	.....
Kadi-Viramgaon Fine M G	295/310	.....
Dhollera Fine M G	330/35	.....
Kalagin Fine M G	.....	.....

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Sept 29.

	To-day's price.
October	14.58+.50
December	14.63+.31
January	14.72+.33
March	14.92+.29
May	15.11+.28
Middling Spot	15.20+.50

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Sept. 29.

	To-day's sales. Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	73,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	9,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	8,000

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Sept. 29.

	To-day's price.
October	14.43+1.26
January	14.67+.29
Middling Spot	14.43+.30

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 29.

	To-day's opening	To-day's closing.
September	7.84	7.76—.07
October	7.74	7.73+.01
November	7.71	7.73+.05
December	7.75	7.76+.04
January	7.79	7.82+.05
February		7.83+.06
March	7.86	7.90+.06
April		7.90+.06
May	7.93	7.96+.05
June		7.97+.05
July	7.94	7.98+.05
August		7.96+.05
September		7.95+.05
Middling Spot		8.07—.13

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 29.

	To-day's opening	To-day's closing.
September		15.16+.11
October		14.91+.11
November	14.75	14.76+.11
December		14.72+.12
January	14.65	14.68+.13
February		14.68+.13
March	14.65	14.67+.12
April		14.67+.12
May		14.67+.12
June		14.67+.12
July		14.67+.12
August		14.67+.12
September		14.67—.03
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot		17.15+.15

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 29.

	To-day's sales. Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	300
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil

NEW YORK 11 A.M.:—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

	To-day's price.
October	14.26+.07
January	14.54+.04
March	14.73

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

October	14.30+.14
January	14.54+.07
March	14.75+.07

NEW ORLEANS 9.30 A.M.:—

October	14.23—.05
January	14.46—.02

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 29.

	To-day's closing
Scinde Good	5.60
Scinde Fully Good	5.90
Scinde Fine	6.20
Bengal Good	5.70
Bengal Fully Good	6.00
Bengal Fine	6.30
Oomra Good	6.45
Oomra Fully Good	6.75
Oomra Fine	7.05
Broach Good	6.60
Broach Fully Good	7.00
Broach Fine	7.40

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Sept. 29.

	To-day's Rate.
Demand Bills	484.75

LONDON METALS.

London, Sept. 29.

	To-day's price. £
Copper English best Selected	64 1/3
Copper Braziers	72 3/4
Yellow Metal	68 1/4
Spelter Hard	30 3/4
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge	16 3/8
Tin Block	311 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Sept. 29.

	To-day's Price. £
Chartered Bank of I.A. & C.	20 3/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	121 1/2
P. & O Banking Corporation	10 3/8
National Bank	47
Eastern Bank	6 1/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent	84 1/4
Conversion Loan	74 1/8
Indian Loan 5½ per cent	101 5/8
Indian Loan 7 per cent	102
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent	57
Indian Stock 3½ per cent Sterling Loan	67 7/8
Government Securities 3 p.c.	58
Consols	54 3/8
War Loan 5 per cent	101 3/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	92 1/8

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 29.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lbs:—
Jan/Feb shipment sellers 53/4½.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 62½ lbs:—
Jan/Feb shipment sellers 53/9.
Market:—Quiet.
Wheat, Australian:—
Jan/Feb shipment sellers 54/6.
Market:—Quiet.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi:—
Sept/Oct shipment sellers 55/3.

LINSEED.

London, Sept. 29.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
Sept/Oct. shipment sellers £16/15/0.
Oct/Nov shipment paid & buyers £16/15.

LINSEED.

London, Sept. 29.

Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton:—
Sept/Oct shipment buyers £15.3/8.
Oct/Nov and Nov/Dec shipment Hull paid £15.1/2.
Linseed, La Plata:—
£15.1/4 Jan/Feb shipment, New Crop paid
£15.1/4 Afloat, Hull Paid.
£15.1/8 Jan/Feb. shipment, New Crop, Hull paid.
Market:—More doing:—
Linseed, Bombay ton:—
Sept/Oct shipment nominal value £17.3/4.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Sept. 29.

Linseed Oil, naked London, cwt:—
Oct/Dec delivery paid and sellers 29/9.
Jan/Apl delivery paid 30/9.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 30.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32 Ready.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16 11th Oct.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/64.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/4 Mail.
Bank's buying 3 Mos. 1/6 9/32 5/16 Oct.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/16 Jan/Feb.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 276 1/2.
Bank's buying T T 274 1/2.
Bank's buying D D 273 1/2.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 269 1/2.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D 1227.
Bank's buying D D 1295.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1312.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 134.
Bank's buying 60 days 129 3/4.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 138 1/2.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 177 1/2.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157.

JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 90 1/8

CROSS RATES—
New York—London 4.83 1/4 29th inst.
London—Japan 2/0 29th inst.
London—Paris 172.65 29th inst.
London—Belgium 180.00 29th inst.
London—Switzerland 25.14 29th instant.
London—Italy 127.00 29th inst.
London—Prague 164.00 29th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 30.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 29/32
Bank Demand	1/5 15/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 1/4
Fcs. Demand	1242
American Dollars	275½
Hongkong Dollars	139½
Shanghai	177½
Japan	134½
Singapore	157

Market steady.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Sept. 29.

T T Berlin on London 20.37.1/8 plus 5/8.
T T Amsterdam on London 12.11.1/2
T T Brussels on London 180.62 —.13
T T Madrid on London 32.00 plus .10
T T Milan on London 127.20 plus .55
T T Berne on London 25.10 —.01
T T Paris on London 173.50 plus .25

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Sept. 30.

Gold £4/4/11½ 29th inst.
Silver London Ready 26 7/16d. 29th inst.
Silver London Forward 26 9/16d. 29th instant.
Silver New York Ready 57 11/16 cts 29th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 4 19/32 per cent 29th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 4 19/32 per cent. 29th inst.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 4 per cent.
Money:—Call 1 per cent; 3 mos. 2 per cent; 6 mos. 2½ per cent; 12 mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

BULLION

Bombay, Sept. 30

Sovereigns ready 13/7/6.
Sovereigns forward 13/7/6.
National Bank Bar Gold 21/10/0.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/6/3.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/6/3 November.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/5/9 Dec.
Bar silver ready Rs. 59/11/0.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 59/7/0 Nov.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 59/4/0 Nov.

London, Sept. 29.

Bar gold ready s.84-11½.
Silver ready d. 26-7.
Silver forward d. 26-9.

TONE OF SILVER.—

Uncertain, but at present steady. Buyers holding back. Reaction towards rise possible after this fall. Do not think prices have reached lowest.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Sept. 29.

	To-day's Rate.
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-19/32 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-25/32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5-1/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-3/4 p.c.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Sept. 29.

Cottonseed Bombay:—
Sept/Oct shipment sellers £7.1/4.
Castorseed, Bombay:—
Sept/Oct. shipment sellers £15/0/0.
Rapeseed, Toria ton:—
Sept/Oct shipment quoted £19.3/8.
Oct/Nov. shipment quoted £19-3/8.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Sept. 29.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) spot:—16.7/16 —1/4.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept. 30.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/4
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-38 Rs. 94/2
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 101/14
5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/14
5 per cent. Loan due 1938 (Tax Free) Rs. 104/6.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 108/5.
5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 107/0.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs 106/14.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 107/14.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 109.
6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113/8.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 86/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 85/8.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 85/8.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112/4
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 103/8.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/6

Tone of Market:—Quiet but steady.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

Bombay, Sept. 30.

	Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
KHADI.		
Textile	,,	0 11 9
Century	,,	0 11 3
Jacob	,,	0 11 6
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0 11 0
Elphinstone	,,	0 14 3
Apollo	,,	0 11 3
LONG CLOTH (Full Weight) 34/40 in.		
Standard Mill	Per lb.	1 0 6
Century 314-92½	,,	0 15 9
Century 6404/8705	,,	1 0 0
Hindustan Mill	,,	1 0 0
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1 0 8
Phoenix	,,	1 0 0
Pabaney (Phoolmaja)	,,	0 15 9
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	0 15 6
Kaliamardan	,,	0 15 6
Daud Sahib	,,	0 15 0
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303:		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1 0 6
Hindustan Mill	,,	1 0 4½
David Mills	,,	1 0 6
Apollo Mill	,,	1 0 3
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	Per lb.	1 0 6
Gold Mohor	,,	C 15 6
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	0 15 3
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 3
Century (Bugle)	,,	0 14 9
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0 14 6
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0 14 9
Sakuntala	,,	0 14 9
Sundari Brand	,,	0 14 6
Globe	,,	0 14 0
Rachael	,,	0 14 9
Palkhi	,,	0 15 0
Maher	,,	0 15 0
LEPAD:—		
Spring	,,	0 15 6
Textile	,,	0 15 6
Century	,,	0 15 0
Maher	,,	0 15 0
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 1 0
Jacob	,,	1 0 6
Century	,,	1 1 0
Mun Mill	,,	1 0 6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 0 0
Century	,,	1 0 0
Jacob	,,	0 15 6
Mun Mill	,,	1 0 0
1386 Tata	,,	3 0 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	4 0 0
Jamshed	,,	4 0 0
Century	,,	4 8 0
Pearl Pabaney	,,	4 5 0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	4 7 0
BLACK CHECK:—		
5800 Sholapur	,,	11 1 0
2020 Jacob	,,	5 12 0
5800 Kurla	,,	8 8 0
1325 Morarji	,,	5 12 0
GABRUN NO. 5124:—		
Pearl Pabaney	,,	8 4 0
"		unsupply
E D Rachael	,,	7 0 2
SALITA:—		
Century	Per lb.	0 15 0
Textile	,,	0 15 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 6
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2 7 0
777 Crescent	,,	2 4 6
Apollo David	,,	2 4 0
DUKDI Yards 12, 13, 14:—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 3 0
Great	,,	1 2 6
Phoenix	,,	1 3 0
Kohinoor	,,	1 3 0
Tata	,,	1 3 0
CHADAR Kori Calender:—		
Hindustan	Per lb.	0 15 6
David	,,	1 0 0
Mahel	,,	1 0 0

THE METAL M...

Issued Rates for ... Daily Q...

BRA...

Brass, English
Brass English
Brass English
Brass, English
Brass, English
Brass, English
Brass German
Brass German

COPP...

Copper German
Copper German
Copper German
Panchteka Joint
Copper English Be...
Brass Bars
Pat Klai
Lead Rangooni
Lead, country
Koger Brass, Meta...
Koger Brass, Met...
Koger Brass 1½ to ...
German Copper 1½ ...

C...

Ready:—21/6/6.
Vaida Asho:—Ope...
21/6/6, at 5-30 p.m.
Vaida Kartak:—...
21/6/3, at 5.30 p.m.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Asho—Oper...
Vaida Kartak:—...
Tone:—Market qu...

SP...

Ready:—60/7/0
Vaida Bhadrwa:—...
est 60/6/3, at 5-30 ...
Vaida Asho:—Ope...
60/5/6, at 5.30 p.m.
Vaida Kartak:—O...
60/2/3, at 5-30 p.m.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Asho:—Openi...
Vaida Kartak:—Ope...
Tone:—Market quiet

LONDON ...

Silver:—Heavy, Chir... holding off.

Spot .....
Forward .....

LONDON ...

Bar Gold, Fine per oz...

LONDON ...

Smoked Sheet, Standa...
Buyers sh. 1/9-1/8d.
Sellers sh. 1/9-1/4d.
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot:—
Buyers sh. 1/9d
Sellers sh. 1/9.1/8d.

Interest, Day to Da... L...
Interest 7 Days' M...

REC...

The following are ... produce etc., for the ... on 29th September
Cotton
Wheat
Linseed
Rape, etc.
Gingellyseed
Poppyseed
Groundnuts
Castorseed
Rice
Myrabollams
Cottonseed
Mowraseed
Gram
Juwar
Masur
Barley
Bajri
Coal

DON'T BE PU...
INSIST ON HAVIN...
S. C. SEAL'...
INK TAB...
which are brilliant and u... cheap and best. Free... school-masters and merc... Black, Violet and Green... tin box. Each kind 15... gross. Red Re. 1-6 per...
AGENTS WANT...
SARAT CHANDRA...
15-8, Lakshmi Patt'...
P. O. Bagh Bazar, Ca...

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TODAY.

The s.s. "Devanha," with English mails of Sept. 16 due at midnight.

SATURDAY, October 2.

S. S. "Razmak" with English mails sails at 2-30 p.m.

Charity Football Match: S. Staffs vs. Middlesex Cooperage, 5.30 p.m.

Prof. Ramamurti's Physical Culture Exhibition and Wrestling Match at Baliwalla's Grand Theatre, Grant Road from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Ladies' Public Meeting re: celebration of Mahatmaji's Jayanti, Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, 4 p.m.

SUNDAY, October 3.

Prof. Ramamurti's Physical Culture Exhibition and Wrestling Match at Baliwalla's Theatre, Grant Road from 9 p.m. to 11 p.m.

The Saraswati Sangeeta Sabha,' Bombay, will stage "Ratnavali" in Tamil, 6 p.m. (S.T.) Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel.

Mahatma's Jayanti celebrations at (1) Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6 p.m., Mrs. Naidu to preside over a public meeting. (2) G. Ward D. C. C. at Dadar: Khadi hawking 8 a.m., spinning demonstration 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., spinning competition 3 to 4 p.m. (3) at Marwadi Vidyalaya, a Khadi and Swadeshi Bazaar, 3 to 8 p.m., (4) at Congress House, spinning demonstration, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., spinning competition 2 to 4 p. m.

To-day's Radio Programme.—A concert programme of Indian Music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club, today (Friday) at 9 p.m. Call sign 2 F.V., wave length 387 metres.

Adas Rashtriya Shala.—The opening ceremony of the Adas Rashtriya Shala, at Adas (District Kaira) will be performed by Mr. G. Nensey on Sunday (3rd inst.) at 9 a.m.

Mr. Jinnah's Public Lecture.—Mr. M.A. Jinnah will deliver a public lecture on "The Coming Elections" at the Muljibhoy Khetsi Library Hall on Sunday (the 3rd inst.) at 11 a.m. (S.T.)

Prarthana Samaj.—Mr. V.S. Sohoni will conduct publicly the weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir on Sunday (3rd inst.) at 5.30 p.m.

The morning Divine Service will be at 7.30 a.m.

Bombay Patidars' Association.—A meeting of the Patidars of Bombay will be held at Hirabag, C.P. Tank, under the presidentship of Dr. P.T. Patel on Sunday (3rd inst.) at 3.30 p.m. to pass the Constitution of the Bombay Patidars' Association.

New Saraswat Union.—Under the auspices of the Union Mr. C.M. Lakdawala, B. Com., C.E.T.D., Industrial Organiser, Co-operative Societies, Bombay will deliver a lecture on "Co-operative Buying Clubs" in the Maratha High School Hall (Opera House Tram Terminus, Girgaum,) at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) on Sunday (the 3rd inst.)

Lantern Lecture.—Under the auspices of the Little Flower's Literary Circle a debate followed by a lantern lecture will be held on Sunday (the 3rd inst.) at 6.15 p.m. in the St. Joseph's Convent Hall presided over by Mr. D.J. Ferreira. The subject of the debate is "That Women have more Moral Courage than Men."

Postal Notice.—Mails for the straits (including Siam, Borneo, F.M.S., Johore, Macao, Netherlands Indies, Phillipine Islands, Penang, Selangore and Singapore) and China via Negapatam will be closed at General Post Office at 6.30 p.m. on Monday the 4th inst. per s.s. "Takliwa."

Mahatma Gandhi Jayanti.—Under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha and the Hind Mahila Samaj a public meeting of the ladies will be held in the Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, to-morrow (Saturday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) when an interesting variety programme of music and dialogues is arranged to celebrate the occasion. Mrs. Naidu will take the chair.

Steamer Movements.—The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Ranpura" with the mails from London of the 23rd inst. arrived at Port Said at 7 a.m. on the 29th ultimo and left there at 11 a.m. the same day.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Rajputana" with the Mails from Bombay of 25th ultimo arrived at Aden at 6.30 p.m. on the 30th ultimo and left there at 10 p.m. the same day.

Pathare Prabhu Mahila Samaj.—A meeting of ladies of the P.P. community will be held at Indu Bhuwan near Thakurdwar to-morrow (Saturday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) when information concerning the P.P. Nursing and Maternity Home will be given by Dr. P. Kothare, Dr. N.V. Ajinky, Dr. Miss Mina Dhurandhar, Dr. Miss Heera Trilokekar, Mr. L.B. Nayak and Mr. Khanderao Trilokekar.

Solemn High Mass.—Under the auspices of the Mapuca Union, the Sons of Mapuca residing at Parel, Byculla and Dabul will celebrate the feast of their patron St. Jerome with Solemn High Mass, exposition, sermon and benediction of the Blessed Sacrament at the St. Francis Church, Dabul on Sunday (3rd inst.) at 9.30 a.m. Rev. Father DeSilva will preach on the occasion.

The annual social gathering of the Sons of Mapuca will be held thereafter on Saturday (the 9th inst.) at 8.30 p.m. at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Fort, Bombay.

Mandvi Distt. Congress Committee.—The election of the 8 candidates for the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee from "B" Ward, Mandvi, will take place on the 10th instant between 12 noon and 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the "Swadesh" Office, Musjid Bunder Road. Candidates are requested to send in their applications duly filled in according to the rules and regulations on or before the 8th inst. before 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the above address. The roll of memberships for Mandvi Ward will be closed from 3rd inst. till this election is complete.

SIR SASSOON J. DAVID

CORPORATION'S CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday, Mr. R. M. Chinoy presiding.

The President said:—

A GREAT CITIZEN.

You have heard of the sad death of one of our esteemed citizens and an ex-Councillor, Sir Sassoon David. Sir Sassoon as you all know was a great financier and an eminent industrialist and contributed in no small measure to the commercial and industrial prosperity of this city. He was, since, a member of the City Improvement Trust for 21 years, of the Municipal Corporation for 20 years and of the Municipal Standing Committee for 15 years. Despite his numerous daily commercial engagements, he always found time to attend regularly the meetings of all these bodies and took great interest in the advancement and development of this city to which he was deeply attached. His advice in financial matters was found highly beneficial by both the Improvement Trust and the Municipal Standing Committee. He was never wanting in generous help to charitable institutions. In him, the Jewish community has lost a respectable leader and a benefactor and the city a great citizen, a sound financier, an eminent industrialist and a notable philanthropist. I will now call upon Mr. H. P. Mody to move the customary proposition.

Mr. Mody then moved:—

RESOLUTION.

"That the Corporation have learnt with great regret of the death on the 27th September, 1926, of Sir Sassoon David, who as a member of the Corporation for nearly 20 years and its President for the year 1921-22 and as a member of the Standing Committee for 15 years and its Chairman for the year 1909-10 rendered valuable services to the city and in whose death the city has lost a great financier, industrialist and philanthropist whose name will stand pre-eminent among those who built up the commercial and industrial prosperity of the city. That a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased with an expression of the Corporation's sympathy in their sad bereavement. That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the Corporation do now adjourn without proceeding to the transaction of business."

Mr. Mody said Sir Sassoon was a great industrialist and yet in the midst of his multifarious duties he found time to attend to civic affairs.

Mr. Meyer Nissim seconded.

"A GREAT PATRIOT."

Mr. N. M. Bumasia said Sir Sassoon was a great patriot and had rendered valuable services to the country. It was a great pity that they should lose Sir Sassoon so soon after the death of Mr. R. D. Tata, another great industrialist in the city, for both were the founders of the Bank of India.

The resolution was then passed all standing.

The Corporation then adjourned till 3-40 p.m. to-day.

SERVICES TO STANDING COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee held on Wednesday, the Chairman, Mr. A. K. Pai, made a reference to the death of Sir Sassoon J. David who was a member of the Standing Committee for a number of years. Mr. Pai said Sir Sassoon was of great help to the Committee on account of his experience in financial matters. He was also full of tact and humour.

Some other members also spoke of the great services of the deceased to the country.

SPIRITUAL & PHYSICAL CULTURE EXHIBITION

A great and astonishing spiritual and physical culture exhibition will be performed by Sarvabhakshak Swamijee and Prof. Ram Murti along with his disciples, at Baliwala Grand Theatre, Tardeo, on Sunday (the 3rd inst.) at 9 p.m. Swamijee will swallow deadly poisons, mercury, iron nails, etc., a special wrestling match between local famous champion wrestler, Dagdu and Prof. Ram Murti's disciples will also be held. Rs. 200 will be awarded to the winner.

The profits will go to Prof. Ram Murti's Physical Culture Institute. Tickets can be had at the Theatre, and at Dwarkadas Mansion, Sandhurst Road.

DEATH OF A DOCK LABOURER

POISONOUS GAS IN SHIP'S HOLD

Tukaram Dhondu, a Khalasi aged about 30 years, who was working on barge No. 28, in "G" Shed, Prince's Dock, on Wednesday evening was found lying in an unconscious state on the ladder of the vessel. He was being removed to Hospital for treatment but expired on the way.

From enquiries made it was known that the barge contained bales of American cotton which were fumigated and the holds were covered with tarpaulins. It appeared that the deceased went into the hold.

The fumigation officers for the Indian Central Cotton Committee said that the gas had deadly effect. Instructions to the men were given not to go on ship during the time of fumigation.

The City Coroner adjourned his enquiry to October 7, for further enquiries.

MURDER OF UNKNOWN WOMAN

BODY FOUND IN RAILWAY CARRIAGE

A Hindu woman, about 30 years of age, name unknown, was found dead in a damaged railway carriage at Dadar on Wednesday afternoon. A rope was found round her neck and the two ends of the rope were fastened to her legs. There was also a wound on her stomach, but no blood stains on the floor of the carriage were found. Some remnants of silken thread of her jewellery were found near the body and it is believed that some one had probably removed her jewellery and then strangled her to death. The body was removed to the morgue.

The Railway Police asked the City Coroner for postponement of the inquest to October 7 for further inquiries.

FINED FOR RECKLESS DRIVING

Inspector Savant of the Lamington Road Police Station placed Mavji Bhikaji, a motor-driver, before Mr. I.N. Mehta, the Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate at the Girgaon Police Court on Thursday on a charge of reckless driving.

Inspector Savant said that on August 7, the accused was driving his car along Lamington Road towards Grant Road from the Royal Opera House when all of a sudden, he took a turn on the other side of the road to go to a motor repairer's shop. While doing so, his car collided with a motor-cycle coming from the opposite direction. As a result of the collision, the front portion of the motor cycle was totally smashed; and Mr. Cassam Ebrahim, its occupant, was thrown out. He received injury on his body and was removed to the hospital for treatment. The prosecution alleged that had the accused not recklessly driven and turned his car, the accident would not have occurred.

The defence of the accused was that he did give a signal to the cyclist while turning and that the collision occurred as a result of the confusion of Mr. Cassam.

The Magistrate remarking that only a signal was not enough on the part of the accused before abruptly turning his car, held him guilty of the charge laid against him, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 20. Out of that amount it was ordered to pay Rs. 5 to Mr. Cassam.

A SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROBLEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE".

SIR,—It will interest your readers to know what Senor Antonio Hera Harvas, discussing the problem of the blind in general and in Spain in particular says:—

"The blind are now capable of employment in the most barred occupations, but like those endowed with sight their abilities also vary. Production amongst them differs according to the nature of the work .... The Home of Light and Labour furnishes employment for the blind in twenty different industries.

"In Spain experiments have been made in forty different industries in which the blind can be employed. . . I have observed in ten great Spanish industries quantities of work which the blind could perform with precision and the minimum of output such as radio, telephony, paper making, soap making, perfumery, tobacco manufacture, chocolate manufacture, cap making and the making of cakes and candles, etc. Spain he add, absorbs, more than ten thousand blind individuals in industries. These consume 10,000,000 pastas annually as living expenses when they produce 20,000 00." He says: "It is for these reasons that the problem of the blind is a social and economic problem which demands in every country a general law of co-operation."

Will India note these facts? Are these not enough temptations to help Indian volunteers with substantial funds to open doors of their first Happy Home for the Blind in Bombay and let them satisfy the word regarding the potentialities of the Indian Blind? Charity that feeds our blind on the streets may with 1/10 of their doles start their blind beggars in more honorable, healthy and labour saving industries than their present occupation.

All cheques and money and inquiries regarding the blind may be addressed to the Secretary, Happy Home for the Blind, Tardeo, Bombay 7.—Yours, etc.,

H. D CHHATRAPATI.

Tardeo, Sept. 26.

INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO.

ASSETS SOLD BY AUCTION.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the mortgage debenture-holders the assets of the Indian Newspaper Company Ltd. including the good-will of "The Bombay Chronicle" paper and Press, were sold on Thursday, by Messrs. Bennett and Company, Auctioneers, in their office in Apollo Street. The trustees for the debenture-holders were, Messrs. Vithaldas Damodar Govindji, K. F. Nariman, N. H. Belgaumwalla, and S. D. Bhedwar. The auction room was crowded. The bid started at one lakh and was raised by bids of Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 1,40,000 at which price the property was knocked down to Mr. Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsee.

SIR VICTOR SASSOON'S NEWSPAPER

NOT TO BE STARTED SOON

"The Morning Post of India" which the Amalgamated Press of India, Ltd., of which Sir Victor Sassoon is the proprietor, was to start, is not, it is understood, likely to see the light of day for some months. It is said the trade prospects of Bombay in the near future do not justify the management to start the new paper in the next few months as was originally intended. The high exchange restricting the buying power of the Indian consumer and the disadvantages from which the trade in Bombay is suffering from as a result of the high rates for land charged by the Port Trust and the Bombay Municipality have had something to do with this decision.

"THE HINDU HERALD."

MR. RAGHAVAN TO EDIT.

LAHORE, Sept 30.

Lahore will have a new English daily published on up to date lines from the middle of October. The paper will be called the "Hindu Herald," and will be edited by Mr. G. S. Raghavan, lately editor of the "Hindustan Times" of Delhi.—Free Press.

UNCERTAINTY OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY

PIECEGOODS OVERSTOCKED

Owing to the piecegoods being overstocked and the prices of cotton steadily falling down, the textile industry in Bombay is once again on the horn of a dilemma. A meeting of the Millowners' Association was held on Wednesday to consider the question of restricting the output when several members suggested to work on short time. There being no unanimity of opinion the meeting was dispersed, but it is understood that an individual mill would adopt such measures for production which would be best to its interest. It is hoped the Divali season will stimulate the trade.

CHILDREN'S ACT CONFERENCE

COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO DRAW CONSTITUTION

A large number of ladies and gentlemen taking interest in the children's welfare attended the Children Act Conference on Thursday evening at the Secretariat to consider various questions affecting the Children Act. Mr. J. E. A. Hotson presided.

The Chairman in opening the proceedings spoke on the proposal to form a Children Aid Society or alternately that its work be entrusted to the Bombay Vigilance Association. He suggested to form a Children Aid Society and said in order to make it representative the existing societies should be strongly represented. At present, he said, there were various societies to deal with children's questions in different ways, but none dealt with all classes at the same time. He thought the Government would assist the Society, but as to what proportion it largely depended upon the public.

A discussion was then followed and ultimately a Committee was appointed of ten persons to draw up the constitution.

LOCATION OF JUVENILE COURT.

The second question before the Conference was the location of Juvenile Court.

Mr. W. J. Bryant moved that the Educational Society's School at Byculla, the Common Prison, Umercady, and the Civil Jail, Mazagaon, be used for the purpose.

Some gentlemen objected to the last two sites while others advised to take the gift of the Government with gratitude. As no agreement was arrived at, the question was referred to the Constitution Committee.

Miss Gedge then moved that a woman J.P. be associated with the magistrate presiding over the Juvenile Court. On the suggestion of some members, this matter was also referred to the Constitution Committee.

Certain modifications were then made in Rule 3 of the Act which provided that girls awaiting trials should be detained in the police custody whenever possible if not they should be sent to a place of safety or to a fit person.

The Conference terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

FOOTBALL

NADKARNI CUP

V.T. INSTITUTE WIN THE FINAL.

The replay of the Nadkarni Cup Final which had previously resulted in a goalless draw, brought the Victoria Technical Institute a well-deserved victory on Thursday by 2 goals. In the early stages of the game the issue appeared to be settled for combining well, the inside trio of the winners worked their way through and the first goal was scored. Undoubtedly the Institute were the better team, and in all departments, and definite tactics marked their efforts. Another goal came before the interval but the Colaba Team, imbued with sudden enthusiasm rushed the ball down and exciting moments ensued before the Institute goal, the ball eventually passing by on the wrong side of the post. Thomas and Krishnamurthi were the splendid pair of defenders, the former especially kicking with unusual force and accuracy.

After the interval time the winners monopolised play, and the ball was invariably in the danger zone; their forwards, however, appeared to be lifeless before goal, as many possible opportunities were neglected. In spite of this however, Sheoram and Kalooji were playing up manfully, their clearing, only, perhaps, being their weak point. The casuals relied on spasmodic rushes, which though dangerous at times, could not be expected to prevail against a sound defence. However on one occasion they were almost through.

The inside forwards worked the ball down in approved rugger fashion, and though the goalkeeper intervened smartly, they were distinctly unfortunate to miss on the rebound of the ball, which twisted provocatingly across the goal mouth, the left half clearing up the field. Due mention must be made of the Institute custodian, who though not overburdened with work, manipulated some excellent saves, while to the credit of the Colaba backs, be it said, their own goalkeeper did not have very much to do.

At this stage the Institute seemed to have lost complete control of the ball. Their centre-half was playing a magnificent game and plying them well, but at the critical moment the ball was pushed too far ahead giving the defence ample time to clear. Towards its close the match attracted a sturdy little youngster who marched on to the field, and in spite of being chased off by one of the players returned again and again, until the umpire was compelled to speak to him severely, to the effect, "that unless he forthwith made himself scarce his name would be struck off the league sheet and his Club censured." As full time approached the crowd on the free sides, got out of hand and rushed into the enclosure. Mr. Wozencroft supervised the game to perfection.

V.T. INSTITUTE ..... 2 goals.
COLABA CASUALS ..... Nil.

The teams were:—

V.T. INSTITUTE:—D'Sa, Thomas and Krishnamurthi; Solomon, Nambiar and Jesedian; Jaya Rao, Victor, Franklin, Morris and Samal.

COLABA CASUALS:—Jalal; Sheoram and Kalooji; Bahanna, Nathan and A. Shanker; Bajee, Dhagdoo, S. Shanker, Naram and B. Shanker.

REFEREE:—Mr. A. Wozencroft.

There was the usual short ceremony at the end of the match. Comdr. Headlam before calling on Mrs. Turner to present the prizes, in a few well chosen words congratulated the teams on their good display and remarked on the improvement in the play in the tournament.

Mrs. E.J. Turner presented the cups and medals and Comdr. Headlam brought matters to a conclusion by calling "cheers."

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL CO.

LONDON, Sept. 29.

The Anglo-Persian Oil Company announce that a million sterling six and a half per cent five-year secured bonds will be paid off by drawings on 1st January next.—Reuter's Special.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road).

OCTOBER.

30th September,	1926.
Previous Closing Rate	14.58
To-day's Opening Rate	14.45
Difference	—13
To-day's Closing Rate	..
Difference	—..

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

30th September,	1926.
Previous Closing Rate	7.73
To-day's Opening Rate	7.83
Difference	+.10
To-day's Closing Rate	7.60
Difference	—13

Khandi Closed	Rs. 208.8.0
Sewri Closed	Rs 209.0.0

COLLEGE CRICKET

THE NORTHCOTE SHIELD

N. MARSHALL AND C. MEHTA SCORE CENTURIES.

In the final of the Northcote Cricket Shield for Colleges the St. Xaviers gained a great victory over the Fergusonians of Poona. Winning the toss the visitors elected to bat first and began badly. There was no remedy, however, for Marshall and Kapadia were working havoc among their wickets. The entire side being out for 71, the Xaverians commenced their innings quietly, a state which continued until Marshall and Mehta got associated. Playing good all-round cricket they conquered the bowling and added 211 runs before they could be separated. Each player scored his century. This is a noteworthy feat in college cricket. When 8 wickets had fallen for 333 runs, the winners declared their innings closed. The Poona team faced with a tremendous task, collapsed for a total of 28 runs, Marshall and Kapadia again bowling splendidly. The Xaverians have reason to be proud of their all-rounder Marshall who besides scoring 101 runs, took 9 wickets for 51. Kapadia was best with the ball taking 9 wickets at a cost of 48 runs. The local College won by an innings and 234 runs.

SCORES:

FERGUSSON College (1st innings):—Aga 11; Garpure 0; Kaiserkodi 18; Korathkhan 5; Turpure 4; Sakhdeo 2; Sathe 5; Nagarwalla 10; Adhye 0; Desai 13; Walimbe (not out) 3. Total 71.

Bowling:—Marshall 4 for 34; Kapadia 5 for 37.

ST. XAVIER'S College:—Naik 11; Kothare 7; Shete 25; Mehta 0; Marshall 101; Mehta C. 133; Kapadia 10; Suntoke 13; Green (not out) 13; Dalia (not out) 6; Dhabur (did not bat) 8 extras 11. Total 353 for 8.

Bowling:—Walimbe 6 for 96.

FERGUSSON College (2nd innings):—Kaiserkodi 2; Korathkhan 0; Adhye 0; Sathe 0; Turpure 4; Nagarwalla 8; Aga 2; Sakhdeo 10; Desai 2; Ghorpure 0; Walimbe (not out) 0. Total 28.

Bowling:—Marshall 5 for 17; Kapadia 6 for 11.

G.I.P. RLY. SEASON TICKET FUND.

The G.I.P. Railway Pass No. 5617 for one month between Byculla and Matunga in the name of "Mrs. Jeokorbai Jagdish" has been found. The owner should see Hon. Secretary, Passengers and Traffic Relief Association No. 139, Medows Street, Fort, between 3 and 6 p.m. on any week day.

'DOORWAY TO SUCCESS'
GOD IS GREAT

Sure effects are guaranteed or money refunded, if it proves you useless in 21 days' period.

Now, if you want success in every undertaking—

SERVICE, BUSINESS, CROPS, TRADE, RACE, PROMOTION, HEALTH, WEALTH, LAW CASES, RAJ DURBAR, HAPPY LIFE, LOVE AFFAIR, AND MARRIAGE, ETC., ETC.

TRY ONCE

Wonder of the scientific world. A supernature power and invisible. This new inventions has revolutionised the whole Psychic world and is based upon a hitherto unknown Formula of the science of Psychology and spiritualism and modern YOGA hystem. This charm produces MIRACULOUS effects as its user alone knows. These mysteriously shed their influence and work upon one's soul and spirit and stimulate their latent faculties into action. If used carefully, IT ENTIRELY CHANGES ONE'S FORTUNE. Saves also from adversity, misfortunes, bad spirits and several other diseases. In short it is a DIVINE PRESENT. Also for BABIES, LADIES. Effect noticed on the same day.

NATURAL CURE

We also cure the diseases without medicines. Only with MESMERISM, HYPNOTISM and TELEPATHY, etc., etc. For this send us your Present Photo and see the effect of Heavenly Power on the 5th day. Rs. 35 for full course, 5, times.

And if you want to know your future in dream, then send us your full Name and father's or mother's name, and see your fortune in the dream on the other night Rs. 6, for one fortune 3, times.

Note:—We will also help to the poor without Fee.

GUARANTEE—If it proves you useless in 21 days, money will be refunded without argument.

Prices:—No. 1. Blue in Gold for Whole Life Rs. 20.

No. 2 Red, without Locket for 5 years Rs. 9

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The Bombay Chronicle.
FRIDAY OCTOBER 1, 1926.

PLEA FOR SELF-DETERMINATION.

Not all Englishmen are unaware of the value of British professions of sympathy for Indian aspirations. In a letter to "The Times" Mr. W. A. J. Archibold; referring to the "noble language of the Viceroy's speech when opening the Legislative Assembly, says that the sentiments of the Viceroy "are very likely to take their place among the many other generous sentiments regarding India's future, which have been recorded in history books, but have not been realised in the facts of her political frame work". One of the recent professions untranslated into fact is the principle of self-determination which the British proclaimed from the house-tops during the war but which was conveniently forgotten when their was no need for an incentive to recruiting in India. The preamble to the Government of India Act was a bare-faced negation of that principle. The British are to judge when Reforms are due, how far they are to go, what is to be their nature and how they are to be negotiated. Even the conditions of any extension of Reforms are dictated to us. Yet all this is represented as part of the process of "self"-government. India has never accepted this dictation or this difinition of self-government and never will.

Mr. Archibold's remarks on the ensuing Statutory Reforms Commission are pertinent and worth being quoted. He says: "In Lord Irwin's speech he refers to the 'arrival of the Commission.' These words contain a profound warning, though it is obviously unconscious. For many commissions have 'arrived' in India, and the Indians are not very pleased with that method of altering their government. For it is their government after all. The fact is that if the changes are to come with any sort of mandate they ought to be the work not of a Commission, but of a constituent Assembly.....One thing is quite clear, and that is that the recommendations of a Commission, however valuable they may be, possess only such authority as belongs to useful suggestions put forward to solve a difficulty. They have no sort of authority as representing the express wishes of the Indian people."

The views of Mr. Archibold substantially tally with those often expressed by Indians. Indians are sick of external Commissions. Such Commissions start with their own ingrained prejudices, judge things by their own standards, never can understand the complex Indian situation and, after all the inevitable turmoil, they make only one-sided recommendations and leave a trail of fresh controversies on the question of acceptance or non-acceptance of the recommendations. Commissions like these are specially unsuitable to decide upon constitutional reforms calculated to inaugurate Self-Government. True Self-government can follow only self-formulation of the principles of that government. That is the way in which the self-governing dominions initiated their constitutional reforms. It is the only way which is consistent with the principle of self-determination and which India wants to follow. The Assembly has already stated its constitutional demands with the concurrence of practically all the political parties in India. There is no valid reason why on the basis of the acceptance of these demands the details should not be worked out by a Constituent Assembly specially called for the purpose, as suggested by Mr. Archibold. All interests may be represented on the Assembly. By no means the least merit of the procedure is, that it practically ensures in advance the full support of the country for the recommendations of the constituent body. Mr. Archibold has drawn the attention of his country to a vital point in connection with Indian Reforms.

A JUST ACCUSATION.

Mr. Cook, the British miners' leader, declares that the Baldwin Government have tricked his men. The conduct of that Government during all these weeks of futile negotiations amply bears out the charge. The Baldwin policy was at first just to wait and see. The earlier phases of the strike in the mining industry found Mr. Baldwin and his colleagues calmly looking on while the miners were trying hard to seek an honourable conclusion to the quarrel. When they at last intervened they did so not on behalf of the men but on behalf of the owners and, with the help of the mechanical majority behind them in Parliament, placed on the statute-book two measures which only aggravated the quarrel.

The points of controversy between the miners and the coal-owners narrow themselves down to four. First comes the question of hours, second that of wages, third the question of national or district agreements and the fourth is that of reorganisation. The Government policy as regards hours, instead of bringing the dispute to an end has, on the contrary, lengthened it and increased the miners' resistance to it. The Eight-Hours' Day has miserably failed in being effectively operative excepting in some places in the Midlands, where the forces of Trade Unionism are weak. The fact remains, in spite of what the news agencies tell us of the daily drift back to the mines, that out of one million and two hundred thousand men who ceased work in April last, over one million and one hundred thousand are still out. They have steadily continued their efforts for an honourable settlement and they have declared, as they said in regard to the Bishops' proposals, that on the issue of wage reduction they are prepared to discuss terms with the mine owners. On the question of a national agreement they remain adamant, and their attitude is perfectly intelligible considering that settlement by districts means the destruction of the solidarity of the Miners' Federation as their central organisation. The Baldwin Government through Mr. Churchill assured them that they sympathised with the demand for a national settlement. They made a weak attempt to call a tripartite Conference, but when the owners treated them with scant courtesy and refused to attend, the Baldwin Government again assumed their attitude of subterfuge and prevarication. In the recent Commons debate while the Prime Minister contented himself with galling the owners stupid and rude, Mr. Churchill harked back to the necessity of working for a national agreement only through settlement by districts. His idea of solving the whole trouble is that the miners, like truant boys, must first come back to work and then the Government will give them a National Arbitration Tribunal, a body about the legal powers and precise functions of which he was exasperatingly uncommunicative. As regards re-organisation of the industry the Baldwin Government have been singularly incompetent to offer a solution, though their Chancellor of the Exchequer says that they have a mind of their own and that they have definite proposals to make. The net result of their weak and vacillating policy is that a dispute which costs Britain now "anything from ten to twenty millions a week" continues with all its attendant tragedy of starvation and lowering the physique of the strikers. There are disinterested students of the coal-crisis who urge the Baldwin Government to take the initiative and insist by legislation on "centralised selling and reorganisation by the elimination of the uneconomic pits" and force a national settlement upon the owners, but the Government mean to do nothing. The question is if they cannot govern, why they do not resign.

A WIDER ISSUE.

On the morrow of the departure of Mr. Andrews to South Africa to prepare the atmosphere of friendliness and reasonableness requisite for the ensuing Round Table Conference, Mahatma Gandhi, with his accustomed depth of observation, has emphasised the wider issues involved in the deliberations of that Conference. Will the representatives of the two sides agree to come to a reasonable compromise or will the White settlers' attitude in South Africa continue to be so hostile that no compromise, honourable to India, is possible? The results of the Conference will indirectly influence, as Mahatmaji says, "the Asiatic policy of other Dominions and Colonies". All the greater reason, therefore, why India's representatives should be such as will know the disciplined value of "speaking with one voice, of acting as one man", the value of being "moderate but firm in their demands". We can think of no better leader of Indian opinion to head the Indian delegation to the Conference than Mahatma Gandhi but if he cannot be prevailed upon to lead it Mr. Sastri would be an excellent substitute. Mr. Sastri has already had personal experience of the humiliations and hardships of our countrymen in the Colonies. If he and other leaders, in the choice of whom the Government of India ought to consult fully the people's wishes, meet in South Africa on the eve of the Conference the members of the Delegation from that country now busy observing Indian conditions and ask for their co-operation in destroying that wall of stupid and ignorant prejudice against Indians, the favourable atmosphere essential for the Conference will be quickly brought about. Mr. Patrick Duncan in a speech at Calcutta has already recognised that the impressions gained by his Deputation at first hand "cannot but have important influences on any deliberations of the future". We hope the influences will react favourably on the Indian situation, when the Deputation returns home.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE".

The "Bombay Chronicle" newspaper and press were purchased, at the public auction held yesterday, by Mr. Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsee on behalf of Mr. Belgamwala and friends. As some legal and other formalities have to be gone through, it will take some time before the management and control of the paper are assumed by the new syndicate. The subscribers and readers of the "Chronicle", however, may rest assured that the reconstitution of the management will not involve any change in the nationalist policy of ventilating the grievances and championing the rights of the Indian people which the paper founded by Sir Pherozeshan M. Mehta has consistently followed.

THE INDIAN PROBLEM.

(By SWAMI ADWAITANAND, SEVA-ASHRAM BROACH).

III

It is sometimes asked what is meant by spirituality in art, poetry; political and social life. This is an echo of the European idea that religion and spirituality on the one side and intellectual activity and practical life on the other are two entirely different things and have each to be pursued in obedience to its entirely separate principles. Some apprehend that by holding up the spiritual ideal we draw the Indian mind away from the dynamic and pragmatic and divert India from the paths of reason and modernity which she must follow if she is to survive the shocks of the modern world. Others hold the task is impossible of achievement because India harbours three distinct religions, Hindu, Islam, Christianity with their innumerable sects. These apprehensions are entirely groundless. Spirituality has nothing to do with moulding the whole national mind to suit the limited dogmas, forms, tenets of one particular religion. It is much wider than that. The greatest religion becomes no more than a broad sect or branch of the one Eternal and Universal Religion which consists in the effort to seek the supreme godhead, to become one with the Divine, and to arrive at some equation, some increasing approximation of values of human life with the Eternal and Divine values.

All Inclusive Spirituality.

Knowledge of God by entire submission to the Divine Will is the one essential teaching of all religions and their various forms and modes of worship are simply diversified ways of approach to the same Reality. Nor does spirituality exclude from its comprehensive scope any one of the great aims of human life, any form of human activity. It does not belittle mind and body and hold them of small account. It gives full play to everything that brings about the healthy fullness of these things. It encourages the activities of reason science and philosophy, it satisfies the aesthetic being by expression through the various arts great and small, it inculcates health and strength of the body, physical and economical well-being, opulence of the individual and the race. It insists upon the perfection of social organisation as they supply the field for all well regulated activities. Spirituality must be all-inclusive as God includingly surrounds the Universe.

Difference between Spiritual and Mental View.

There is a great difference, however, between the spiritual and purely mental view of existence. The former holds that mind and body are man's means and not his final aim. They are his outer instruments and not his whole being. It sees the Infinite and unchanging existence behind all things finite and judges the latter by the standard of the Infinite. To know the Infisite, to become one with it means Freedom, Happiness, Mastery. No freedom is possible for a man who is a slave of his mind and senses. Union in thought and life with the Infinite is the goal of human evolution and elimination of egoism is the only method. From a spiritual point of view we develop the mind and body and social institutions because they supply a sound basis for self-realisation and self-expression. Ethics also is a means to an end, a step in our growth. So with all our aims and activities. Spirituality takes them all up, gives them a diviner and more intimate sense. It gives a different motive to action, which has no touch of selfishness about it. It places before humanity a definite goal, to which it should aspire, and thus transforms all springs of human activity. It supplies a national basis for ethics and for all human endeavours. A spiritual, culture is intuitive. A mental and material culture is national and intelligently mechanised. Those who distrust this ideal or are incapable of understanding it are still under the influence of the materialistic conception of life which believes in eternal change without any unchanging basis.

East Influencing West.

Let us not forget that Europe itself is now labouring to outgrow the limitations of its conceptions through the influence of the ideas of the East. We find that at the summits of thought and steadily penetrating more and more through art, poetry, music and general literature a great change is in progress. There is a reaching towards deeper things, an increasing return of seekings which had been banished, an urge towards higher experience yet unrealised, an admission of ideas long foreign to Western mentality. The infiltration of Eastern and chiefly Indian ideas has played a very great part in bringing about this welcome change. The penetration began at a very early stage of the near contact between the farther "Orient" and "Europe" of which the English occupation of India was the opportunity. It was slight, superficial, confined to a few superior minds, it was an interest of scholars and thinkers in Eastern Religions, Philosophies and Literatures. Emerson, Schopenhaur, Goethe were great admirers of Eastern

(Continued on page 8).

VICTIMIZATION IN MILLS.

(BY S. H. JHABWALA).

During my evidence before the Cotton Textile Enquiry Committee I was asked questions pertaining to internal management of textile factories when I referred to bribery and corruption among the workers as exercised by their immediate superiors. Suspicions having been roused, the Chairman of the Committee challenged proof. I offered to give instances which I did and ended with saying that the men might more concretely prove my statements regarding the existence of corrupt practice among the labourers if there was no victimization at the hands of the employers. Victimization is more easily practised in textile factories than in other kinds of industrial concerns as there is, on the one hand, ample room for the encouragement of such practice, on the other, there is no means of detecting it nor any possible remedy possible because the labourers' voice is at a discount.

Methods of Recruitment.

Recruitment is made by interested parties who contract for a certain number of "hands" thus keeping them under control. The threat of unemployment is every now and then extended to these depressed servants, and it keeps them attached to their jobs, under the fear of loss of work and imposition of fines. Industrial unemployment being rampant all over the country, workers quietly demur to any sort of internal tyranny that may be imposed upon them. The Textile Labour Union has kept a separate record of all such complaints from those who have to suffer from one kind of injustice or another and when protection is offered to them they have always refused not, because their complaints is false but because even if the settlement end in their favour the prestige of the party, complained against having been damaged, victimization instantaneously begins and the employment of the worker is at the stake. The lot of the lowest having been entrusted to those claiming to be immediately superior to them and who have to see to the work somehow being done, most cases of victimization are naturally not brought to the light of the day.

The Union's Aims.

Our Union aims at submitting such reasoned cases before the management but the officers at the top do not seem to be quite prepared to treat us sympathetically. Even if they did the fact that a particular complainant belonging to the factory goes for redress of grievances to a body alien to the factory is unpleasant to the managers and that is sufficient for direct and indirect victimization. There was over-stayal of leave, there was too much of absenteism, there was irregularity in work or even the time limit to answering calls of nature was exceeded. Any such argument could be easily advanced against any worker today for the whole service is based on the sufferance of the employers. As long as such a system obtain in our midst, it becomes difficult even properly to detect and bring to light cases of victimization. Not only is this the case in textile mills but my experience of association with other trade unions in Bombay leads me to the conclusion that the same system prevails in other kinds of factories as well. Illiteracy, lack of power of self-assertion and self-determination and helplessness in the direction of redress of injustice are some of the main factors involved in the question of victimization which in spite of all possible efforts on the part of the Labourers' Union has remained unsolved and often times even undetected.

Dangers of Victimization.

So long as those unconnected with the internal interest involved in the connections between the workers below and their immediate superiors do not have direct supervision over the recruitment and dismissal of each individual worker, the latter will always remain exposed to the danger of victimization. Leaders of Labour opinion insisted vigorously before the Tariff Board on the necessity of the highest authorities even in the textile factories taking a direct interest in the welfare of the workers whenever they suggested the desirability of rendering the management of the factories more efficient than it has been hitherto. By that they aimed at the elimination of the more corrupt factor in the lower strata of mass service in the factory. It is impossible that the Agents should interfere direct in the case of every individual worker but it is quite possible that there may be under them and in their confidence at least one important official who could, while remaining in direct touch with Labour, also enlighten them on every issue pertaining to the welfare of the worker. Such a system can come into vogue only when the Agents take Labour as an active factor in the production of their goods and not a mere pliable tool to turn out so much commodity for the consumers.

During my evidence and in my statement before the above Committee I emphasised the necessity of having Workers' Committees consisting of representatives from different departments in the factory who should be able to thresh out sundry questions pertaining to workers' hardships. Through such Committees if justice were dispensed to the guilty workman the scare of victimization that at present prevails among the labourers will to a considerable extent be minimized.

Notes of the Day.

A Hoax?

The wish is often father to the thought and so it was, it seems, with the grand project of linking India to the British Empire with one more chain, of 300 British cinemas in India, a chain of co-operation, Britain supplying the films and half a dozen Indian Maharajahs supplying the millions. Reuter flashed the news on to us with as much alacrity as the Dempsey-Tunney fight film was transported from Philadelphia to London. A sensation followed. The British were joyful at the happy bargain—except perhaps the cinema visitors. The Indians were disgusted, they were not much surprised. And before a fortnight was over Maharajah after Maharajah disowned having ever made any gift to the big scheme. Bitterly does the "Pioneer" complain that the disclaimers are "very disquieting." The Indians heave a sigh of relief, for the time being at any rate. Was it all an advertising stunt or a diplomatic feeler or only a huge joke?

A Case for Enquiry.

Grave allegations of irregularities are made by a correspondent in connexion with the case of Mr. P. Gopal Pillai, Editor of "The Princely India" of Delhi. As the correspondent alleges, Mr. Pillai who had gone to Gwalior to see his wife, who is a doctor in the service of the Gwalior State and who was suffering from serious illness, was arrested by the State authorities on the 1st instant without any charge being made known to him. Subsequently he was told that he would be prosecuted under Sections 500 and 501 Indian Penal Code for defamation. A security of Rs. 1,000 which when offered was raised to Rs. 4,000 was subsequently raised to Rs. 10,000. The correspondent alleges that Mr. Pillai who has been sentenced to four months' simple imprisonment, has been unjustly punished. Half a dozen more cases are pending against the editor. An editor of a paper dealing with the problems of Indian States and exposing the State officials' vagaries has a hazardous duty to perform. Mr. Pillai is a British Indian subject and his paper is published in Delhi. The Government of India should enquire into his case and see that justice is done to him if the Gwalior Regency Administration fails to do its duty.

Enforced Prostitution.

The case in which a Bombay brothel-keeper and her partner were convicted, on the charge of having procured a minor married girl of sixteen is by no means an exceptional one in Bombay. The commonness of such outrages is a reproach to the city and the society which tolerates them. The young victim, who was deserted by her husband, hails from far-off Kashmir and the fact that she was brought down here by the agents of the local brothel-keeper shows how far the tentacles of the Bombay octopus have spread. It was by sheer accident that the girl-victim escaped and if was only because she herself appeared before the police and told her tale that the case became public. How many poor girls there may be in Bombay who are forced to lead a life of prostitution none can tell. The number of human harpies who seize them in their destitution seems to be increasing in spite of legislation, perhaps because of the weak legislation against brothel-keepers. More rigorous legislation, more vigilance by the police and more rescue homes are a crying necessity in Bombay.

Kurla Municipal Affairs.

Great discontent prevails in Kurla as a result of the failure of the Municipal Board to take effective action to improve the sanitary condition of the town. The Government of Bombay in their resolution of December 22, 1924, giving a brief statement of the grounds on which the previous Municipality was dissolved stated: "The time has now come to put an end to a state of affairs amounting to a public scandal in which the Municipality as a working body have practically come to a stand-still,...the neglect of sanitary requirements, and the failure to regulate sanitary developments of the town have created slums and insanitary areas of the worst description in Kurla and constitute a serious menace at the door of the city of Bombay." The municipality have persistently neglected to take effective measures for placing their finance on a sound basis." The scandalous state of things described in the Government resolution continues to exist even to-day. The sanitation of the town is neglected. The street lighting is in a deplorable condition. An attempt was recently made to use the municipal funds for the purposes of defending a defamation suit brought against certain councillors but an injunction was issued by the Sub-Judge at Thana against the Municipality restraining it from using Municipal funds for this purpose. The Swadeshi mills used to pay Rs. 7,393 per year before the dissolution of the old Municipality as municipal taxes. It will be interesting to know what amount has been realised this year from this source by the Municipality as it will indicate the efforts made by it to improve its financial condition.

DREDGER NOT A FAILURE

GIVEN "MORE THAN CONTRACT REQUIREMENT."

EVIDENCE AT BACK BAY INQUIRY

LONDON, Sept. 29.

The Back Bay Enquiry Committee resumed sitting to-day, Sir Grimwood Mears presiding. Sir John Biles (naval architect to the Indian Office), giving evidence, said that the trial of the dredger "Sir George Lloyd" which was held on 24th November 1921, showed that more than sufficient quantity of material to fulfil the contract requirement of 2,000 cubic yards per hour could be obtained by the Cutter. The Chairman asked whether there was any reason why she should not give proper output. Witness replied that he did not know what might have happened between the time she was taken out and the time she began work. He was aware that the dredger was not giving the promised output. He could only say that the machinery was all right but the material all wrong.

Sir Frederick Hopkinson interposed the opinion that unless there was adequate reason, certain stigma attached to everybody concerned with the design and construction of the dredger.

Witness declined to admit that a stigma attached to anyone.

Sir F. Hopkinson asked whether he had samples of the clay sent from Bombay. Sir John Biles replied he did not think that was his duty.

"DREDGER NOT A FAILURE."

Continuing, Sir John Biles concurred that it was not usual to go to only one firm for such dredging plant but he was told to take a tender only from Simons. He declared that two hours' test on the Clyde was sufficient, whereupon one of the members of the committee, Mr. Billimoria asked "although you knew that the material of the Clyde is not same as that of Bombay, are you still positive that the dredger has not failed." Witness said: "yes," and if the material for which the dredger was built had been there she would have given the necessary output. Mr. Billimoria questioned if the builders usually allowed a commission, openly or secretly, to influence business. Sir John Biles said he did not know of it.

Mr. Billimoria emphasised that he was imputing nothing against Sir John Biles. The latter remarked "I do not want to make profit, and I have not made any." —Reuter.

DRIFT-BACK ACCELERATED.

160,000 MINERS RESUME WORK

LONDON, Sept. 29.

According to the coal-owners' figures, 8,000 more miners returned to work in various districts, to-day, including 750 at Atherton, where the miners have balloted in favour of resumption, on practically the pre-stoppage wage for the 7½ hour-day.

That the drift-back of the miners to work is accelerating is evidenced by the fact that over 10,000 more returned to work yesterday making the total, including the safety men, over 160 thousand out of a million miners normally employed.—Reuter.

DELEGATES DISCUSS GOVERNMENT PROPOSALS.

LONDON, Sept. 29.

The National Delegate's Conference of the Miners' Federation sat throughout the day, heard reports from districts and discussed the Government proposals. The delegates were evidently divided on these. They expect to fly to Ostend to attend a meeting of the International Miners' Federation when the question of an international strike will be discussed.

Mr. Cook, in a speech at the Memorial Hall, to-night, complained that Government had tricked the miners. The Government's proposals were degrading and tantamount to the terms of surrender to which the miners' leaders, to-day said what the men would say next week, namely "No."

Mr. Cook, concluding, said that the miners' leaders asked the General Council of the T.U.C. for an embargo on coal, and they had been told that nothing could be done.—Reuter.

POLICE RAID KABULI'S HOUSE.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 29.

On receipt of certain information officers of the Alipore detective department raided the house of a Kabuli named Khair Mohamed Jehapur (Barrackpore), recovered a six-chambered revolver and some cartridges and arrested him. The accused has been remanded to custody pending further enquiry. A. P.

CABLE ITEMS.

Sir Rowland Blades has been elected Lord Mayor of London.—Reuter.

London—In the League football, First Division, Everton drew with Bury, each side scoring two goals and in the second division Middlesbrough beat Bradford City by one goal to nil on the latter's ground.

London.—The Maharajah of Burdwan arrived in London on Wednesday evening. He was met at the station by representatives of the India Office and the Dominions Office. He is the first delegate to the Imperial Conference to arrive in England.

SOUTH AFRICAN DEPUTATION

LEAVES CALCUTTA FOR SIMLA

TRIBUTE TO INDIAN HOSPITALITY

CALCUTTA, Sept. 29.

To-day, the last day of the sojourn of the South African deputation in Calcutta was a busy one. After breakfast the deputation divided itself into three groups. While the ladies visited the Bethune College for Girls, one of the groups paid a visit to the School of Tropical Medicine and was received by the director and taken round all the departments. A demonstration was given of the latest researches conducted there. The party evinced considerable interest in what they saw. The third group visited the jute mill area and the dwellings of the jute labourers.

The European Association entertained the visitors to lunch at the Bengal Club, where the leading European businessmen were present. The deputation's activities were wound up this evening with a very largely attended reception and garden party at Belvedere given by the Maharaj Bahadur Tagore in honour of the distinguished visitors from South Africa. Notwithstanding the very heavy showers of rain earlier in the afternoon, which prevented tea being served on the lawn, about a thousand guests, including prominent members of all communities, ladies as well as gentlemen, were present. The members of the deputation moved freely among the guests. There was a display of fireworks which was enjoyed very much. The members of the deputation were garlanded by the Maharaja before they took leave of the host. The deputation leaves for Simla after dinner to-night.

"OVERWHELMED BY INDIAN HOSPITALITY."

MR. PATRICK DUNCAN INTERVIEWED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 30.

The South African Delegation after their three days' stay in Calcutta left Howrah for Simla last night. In the course of an interview the Hon. Mr. Patrick Duncan said that he and his colleagues had been overwhelmed by the generosity and sincerity of Indian hospitality. "We have been very deeply impressed with all we have seen during our short but busy stay in Calcutta," continued Mr. Duncan "and our impressions and knowledge thus gained at first-hand cannot but have important influences upon any deliberations of the future. Our observations of the industrial, social and economic conditions of India and the knowledge imparted during our visit, short as it has been, have been valuable and instructive. Apart from these things we shall carry back with us the most pleasant memories of our reception, especially during our stay in Calcutta. The kindness, generosity and sincerity of our hosts cannot be forgotten. This afternoon's entertainment is typical of the hospitality our Indian hosts have extended to us. We shall always remember it."

PROHIBITION OF OPIUM SMOKING.

BILL PASSED BY ASSAM COUNCIL.

SHILLONG, Sept. 29.

Amidst the cheers of the Swarajists and Independents the unofficial bill for the total prohibition of opium smoking in Assam was passed in the Legislative Council by 22 votes to 16.—A. P.

M. C. C. TEAM FOR INDIA

GILLIGAN & TATE'S DEPARTURE

LONDON, Sept. 30.

Gilligan and Tate departed from Victoria station this afternoon and the remainder of the team this morning to join the s.s. "Narkunda". There was a cordial send-off. Gilligan, in a message to Reuter, said he was indebted to Lord Harris. He anticipated a hard struggle in India, but he hoped to return with unbeaten record.—Reuter's Special.

JOCKEY CLUB STAKES

LONDON, September 30.

The Jockey Club Stakes resulted as follows:—

Foxlaw 1st
Foliation 2nd
Comedy King 3rd

Starting prices were:—20 to 1 against Foxlaw, 7 to 1 against Foliation, 100 to 12 against Comedy King.

The race actually resulted as follows:—Foxlaw, Solario, Foliation.

An objection by the rider of Foliation against the first and second for bumping and boring was overruled in case of Foxlaw, but was sustained against Solario. Foliation thus became second.

Foxlaw won from Solario by a neck and a half, a length separated Solario and Foliation.—Reuter Special.

NO SALVATION WITHOUT SUFFERING.

BE FIRM BUT MODERATE.

MAHATMA'S ADVICE TO INDIANS IN S. AFRICA.

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 30.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in to-day's "Young India":—Mr. C. F. Andrews is wanted in South Africa, and that now he must prepare the atmosphere that is required for the Conference. He is the only living link between the Whites and Indians. The Conference can do nothing if South African public opinion is intensely hostile to Indians. Mr. Andrews can, to some extent, cultivate and mould that opinion. "And the deliberations of the Conference will affect not only the future of the settlers in South Africa, but they will indirectly influence the Asiatic policy of other dominions and Colonies, but the settlers must not deceive themselves. There is no help in the world like self-help. They must be firm but moderate in their demands. They must speak with one voice, they must act like one man, they must not swerve an inch from the truth. They must discharge their part of the contract i.e., they must conform strictly to all sanitary and building regulations and, lastly, they must be prepared in a body to suffer for their cause. There is no salvation without suffering."—A.P.

LALAJI AND MALAVIYAJI ON TOUR.

PATNA, Sept. 29.

Both Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Lala Lajpat Rai who are out on an election tour on behalf of the Independent Congress Party had a busy day to-day in Patna. Besides discussing the constitution of the Independent Congress Party with a large number of prominent persons who had come to meet them from different parts of the province, they had an informal conference with gentlemen who have either joined or propose to join the party. It is understood that a number of Congressmen have already joined this party and a formal meeting will be held to-day to elect office-bearers:

Lala Lajpat Rai left this morning for Gorakhpur. After visiting Basti he will proceed to Benares. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya will leave this evening.—A.P.

ELECTION PROPAGANDA IN C. P.

RESPONSIVISTS' HOPELESS PLIGHT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NAGPUR, Sept. 30.

The election propaganda is in full swing. Dr. Khare, M.L.C., accompanied by Messrs. Rinkar and Satyadeo had an extensive tour in the mofussil Mr. Abhyankar, M.L.A., accompanied by some Congress workers, has been carrying on vigorous propaganda in support of Congress candidates. The Congress workers at Sakoli promised solid support to Congress candidates.

DR. MOONJE'S PLIGHT.

Dr. Moonje is also touring in support of his Responsivist candidates. Dr. Moonje has been reduced to a hopeless plight and has to rely upon the help of honorary magistrates and retired police officers. One Mr. Hussainkhan, a nominated member of the local Board and ex-sub-inspector of police, is addressing a public meeting to enlist support for Dr. Moonje. At Sakoli, a public meeting arranged by Dr. Moonje was hastily adjourned when he got the information that the Congress party is coming to Sakoli.

The Congress party accompanied by Messrs. Tembhekar and Agnihotri of the Sakoli Bar visited Adyala, a polling station. Dr. Moonje tried to bring pressure on the President of the meeting to persuade him not to allow any of the Congress members to speak in the meeting, but Dr. Moonje found out that his personal influence was not sufficient to induce the President, who stood firm and allowed Dr. Khare to address the meeting. The Adyala public was disgusted with these tactics of the Responsivist leader for seeking the help of the police to push on his propaganda.

The prospects of Mr. Abhyankar and other Congress candidates are extremely hopeful and satisfactory, and the Responsivist candidates set up by Dr. Moonje are sure to get a defeat in the ensuing general elections.

RECRUITS TO INDEPENDENT CONGRESS PARTY

PATNA, Sept. 30.

As a result of conferences with Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, about 41 important Congress workers from Saran district and a number of Congressmen from different districts have joined the newly-formed Independent Congress Party. Among the Congressmen who have joined the Party are Babu Jagat Narain Lal, President, Patna Congress Committee, Babu Devaki Prasad Sinha, M.L.A., Babu Brajnandan Prasad Sahi, Secretary, District Congress Committee, Muzaffarpur, and Babu Narsingh Narayan Singh, Vice-President, Patna District Congress Committee.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya will leave to-night for Benares.—A. P.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON AGRICULTURE

THE PROGRAMME

SIMLA, Sept. 30.

Four members of the Royal Commission including the Marquess of Linlithgow, Chairman, and Sir Henry Lawrence, Sir James Mackenna and Sir Thomas Middleton, members, arrive in Bombay by s.s. "Ranpura" on October 8, and proceed the same afternoon to Simla where they will meet the other members of the Commission.

The first meeting of the Commission will take place on the 11th of October in Simla where they will remain till the 19th. The Commission will examine a number of witnesses including several heads of Departments under the Government of India.

The Commission will arrive in Poona on the 21st of October, and in its programme will be included a visit to the Agricultural Show and to some of the important institutions connected with agriculture.

As the final questionnaire of the Commission would be drafted only after it has met in Simla, it has been decided to leave over the examination of non-official witnesses in Bombay Presidency until later when the Commission will visit the Province again. This will give such witnesses sufficient time to consider the questionnaire which would naturally be comprehensive and cover a wide field. For the same reason the Commission has decided to drop Dharwar out of its present programme, and would proceed from Poona to Bombay and thence to Coimbatore and Madras.—A. P.

FIGHTING IN CHINA.

WUCHANG STILL HOLDING OUT.

LONDON, Sept. 29.

Hankow.—A British tug was fired on today off Hanyang.—Reuter.

Wuchang is still holding out. It is rumoured that hundreds of people in the town have already died of starvation.—Reuter.

A DRUGGIST'S "S. O. S."

LONDON, Sept. 29.

What the announcer described as a "Peculiar S.O.S." was broadcast from 2 LO and runs as follows:—"A man named Penn who was supplied on Monday with a box of pills by a Birmingham chemist for Mrs. Penn is urgently requested to see that nobody takes any as the chemist has accidentally put in them a dangerous amount of strychnine."—Reuter.

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

STATE OF PARTIES.

LONDON, Sept. 29.

Ottawa.—Final returns show the state of parties in the new Parliament to be as follows:—Liberals 118, Conservatives 91, Progressives 9, Labour 3, Independents 2 and Liberal Progressives 11. Mr. King will be able to rely on the support of all Liberal Progressives and also of groups who were not opposed by Liberals at the election. The normal Government majority will be over forty.—Reuter.

GERMERSHEIM INCIDENT.

POPULAR BITTERNESS INCREASES.

LONDON, Sept. 29.

Berlin.—Popular bitterness of the population of Germersheim has been intensified by the death of one of the wounded Germans. A German version holds that the two men were shot down without provocation, while the French maintain that their compatriot, who was an officer in mufti, acted in self-defence. The authorities fearing a possible clash between enraged citizens have ordered the burial to be carried out tomorrow after the artillery regiment to which the officer belongs has been withdrawn from the town. The matter is now engaging attention of diplomatic representatives.—Reuter.

A previous message, dated Cologne September 27, on the subject is reproduced below:—

"There was a serious affray at Germersheim. Two French soldiers in a quarrel shot two Germans, wounding them seriously One or two other Germans interfered and the French fired again and killed one German and seriously injured the other The French soldiers have been arrested."

FRENCH TROOPS THREATENED AND INSULTED

LONDON, Sept. 30.

Paris.—French correspondents allege that the French troops at Germersheim are continually threatened and insulted. The attack on the French officer was pre-meditated. The aggressors are of a criminal type and were apparently instigated by certain nationalist organisations. The German national press is trying to make capital out of the incident in order to scotch the movement for Franco-German reconciliation.—Reuter's Special.

At a farewell entertainment given at Madras on the eve of his departure to England on Tuesday evening, Dr. C. Muthu, the tuberculosis expert, delivered a very instructive address on tuberculosis.—A. P.

"WALK-OUT POLICY A FAILURE".

WORK THE REFORMS

A. U. P. MANIFESTO.

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 29.

The U. P. Branch of the Independent Congress Party has issued the following manifesto:—Whereas the opinion of the country in matters political has undergone a considerable change since the Indian National Congress held its session at Cawnpore and whereas the general trend of public opinion seems to be opposed to the policy of uniform continuous and consistent obstruction in the Legislatures and whereas the said policy of indiscriminate obstruction to the extent it was followed has failed to bring about the desired result and has led the Swaraj party into futile and harmful paths and whereas the policy of "walk out" has been a complete failure and whereas the present executive of the Indian National Congress is not prepared to call a special session of the Congress to obtain the mandate of the country on the question now agitating the public mind, and whereas all efforts to bring about harmony and unity between the two wings of the Congress have failed, and whereas under the circumstances the only course left open to such members of the Congress as do not agree with the Swarajists' policy and programme is the form themselves into a separate party within the Congress with a view to obtain the mandate of the country at the forthcoming elections to the legislatures and at the Congress at its next sessions at Gauhati as regards the policy which should be pursued by representatives of the people in the legislatures, it is resolved that a party to be called the Independent Congress Party be formed of those members of the Congress who do not agree with the policy and programme laid down by the Congress at Cawnpore in respect of work within the Legislatures. The policy of the party will be to work the legislatures defective as is their constitution, for all they are worth and to use them for accelerating the establishment of Swaraj or full responsible government and for protecting and promoting in the meanwhile the interests of the people and strengthening their power of resistance to injustice and misrule.

It will be open to this Party to accept office provided power responsibility and initiative necessary for effective discharge of their duties are secured to Ministers, sufficiency of such power, responsibility and initiative being decided by a majority of the members of the party within the legislature concerned, subject to such general conditions as the All-India Executive of the party may lay down. This party will work in co-operation with the Responsive Co-operation Party leaving however that party free to function separately wherever it exists. In all questions of a communal character it will be the duty of the members of this party to promote reasonable agreement between the contending sections, but in cases where such agreement is not arrived at, every member of the party will be free to act in the legislature as he may consider best in the interests of the community to which he belongs. The following pledge must be signed by each member:—'I have read the aims and objects of the Independent Congress Party. I accept them and am seeking election to the Legislative Council of U.P. or (the Legislative Assembly) on the said party's ticket. I promise to follow the policy and programme of the said party and act with the party in all matters relating to work in the Council or the Assembly. I shall be free to act on questions of a communal character as I will consider best in the interests of the community I represent.'"

The party of the United Provinces has decided to support the following gentlemen to the Legislative Assembly:—Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya, Allahabad cum Jhansi Division, Babu Ghanshiam Das Birla, Benares cum Gorakhpore, Munshi Iswar Saran, Lucknow Division, Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru, Agra Division.

VERA CRUZ DISASTER

HEAVY DAMAGE.

LONDON, Sept. 29.

Vera Cruz.—The hurricane lasted several hours with the velocity of 125 miles per hour. The damage is estimated at two and a half million dollars, but there have been no fatalities. Crops in the vicinity of Vera Cruz have been ruined. Damage has also been done at Boca del Rio Cordoba and Pasco del Macho, two persons being drowned at Jalapa.—Reuter.

WORST HURRICANE SINCE 1888.

LONDON, Sept. 29.

The destruction of communications is responsible for the very meagre detail hitherto received, but a Vera Cruz message describes the hurricane of yesterday as the worst since the famous storm of 1888. Torrential rain for 24 hours overflowed the Santiago river, flooding the surrounding country while driven by a terrific gale enormous waves swept to the shore and smashed the sea front. Most of the city streets are three feet in water, the lower parts of the buildings in the business quarter have been flooded, and their windows shattered by the wind. Lightly-constructed houses in the residential sections have suffered severely.—Reuter.

DO YOUR BEST

WORK AS ONE OF A TEAM

GOVERNOR'S ADVICE TO STUDENTS

His Excellency the Governor in the course of his speech at the Speech Day of the Deccan College on Wednesday, said:—

Mr. Principal, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I wish in the first place, to refer to a question of great importance to the College, and one on which I spoke when I was last here, and to which the Principal has referred, namely, the re-introduction of science teaching in the College. When I spoke to you two years ago, I remember well that I then referred to the necessity for science to be taught in the Deccan College, and I added that I had every hope that it would be possible to carry through the proposal to provide for the introduction, the next year, of what are known as both "A" and "B" groups of science subjects in this College. I mention this because I do not want you to think that either my Honourable Colleague the Minister for Education or the Director of Public Instruction or I, have been forgetful of what might very rightly be considered as a promise to do everything that lay in our power at the earliest possible moment; and, in fact, I have not been forgetful of that promise, for I wrote a long memorandum myself on the subject again a year ago, and it was then agreed that provision should be made for the first year class. As I have no doubt you know, we have during the past two years, been faced with serious financial problems, and have been unable to make our revenue meet our expenditure; and consequently, although provision has been made each year in the Budget for the introduction of science teaching here, when the Budget estimates have necessarily had to be reviewed, it has not been found possible to retain the amount budgetted for. I must remind you that this is a measure which involves considerable expenditure, to the amount of over half a lakh of rupees at once, and about Rs. 12,000 a year in the future.

My Honourable Colleague and I have again been in consultation with regard to the future, and we have decided that every effort must be made to start these classes next year, and that provision required for the purpose will be entered in the draft Budget for 1927-28. If the provision is not again excluded, and if it is passed by the Legislative Council, the new classes should be ready for opening in June 1927. As I said on a former occasion, I repeat now, that I fully appreciate the great handicap which the absence of science teaching imposes on the Deccan College, and I personally shall be very glad indeed to see the classes opened again, and full advantage being taken of them by the students.

ADDITIONAL HOSTELS.

In this connection I may mention, also, that I have been given to understand that, if it be possible to reopen the science classes, some friend or friends of the College will generously come forward and assist towards the erection of any additional hostels which may be required; and I am sure that we should be able to look to the generosity of past students to assist Government and the College when the re-introduction of science teaching is an accomplished fact.

The question to which I have just referred has also been delayed, to some extent, until the report of the University Reforms Committee was received; and you Mr. Principal, have mentioned in your speech your anxiety as to the fate of your College when the University Reforms Committee report is taken up. I cannot, of course, anticipate —nor would it be right for me to do so— the decisions of Government on that report; but I cannot find, in the recommendations of the Committee, any cause for anxiety as to your future. I will only quote one passage from the report and it is this: "The Committee were unanimous that the Deccan College should preserve its individuality as a College (whether for post-graduates or under-graduates or both) and be affiliated to the new University, both because of its long and honourable history and connection with Poona, and because it has a character and influence that would supply a valuable element in the constitution of the new University."

APPEAL TO STUDENTS.

I would also like to urge on every student I am adressing, the duty which lies on him, as a member of a College with great traditions, to do the best in every way he can for his College, and to remember that it is necessary, and in fact vital, for him to work as one of a team, realising that any act he may do which reflects no credit on himself, is an act which this College has held for so long—a record which I sincerely trust and believe will continue for many years to come.

A FLYING FEAT.

LONDON, Sept. 29.

Master Semphill flying on De Havilland "Moth" reached John o'Groats from Land's End with one halt in eight hours fourteen minutes' distance of 630 miles. For the first time famous course has been covered by air. It takes upwards of 30 hours by train.—Reuter's Special.

CURRENCY AND BIG BUSINESS.

ROLE OF STATE.

PROF. SHAH'S LECTURE.

At the beginning of his fourth lecture at the Bombay University School of Economics, on Wednesday, Professor K. T. Shah discussed the origin of the deposit currency and the cheque system based thereon. The cheque of to-day was, in his opinion, really the converse of this old-time bank-note, which was a promise on the part of the banker to pay a stated sum on demand to the bearer thereof; whereas the modern cheque was an order upon the banker by his customer to pay the stated sum. With the legal precautions of crossing, etc., the cheque came to be more popular than the bank-note of old, so that to-day in all advanced countries the real money of the business world was made up in the largest proportion of this deposit currency circulating by means of the cheque. The lecturer then distinguished between currency, credit and capital, the last two of which, he thought, very particularly to be distinguished. While capital strictly so-called was only that which was made up of permanent savings of the community invested, as long term investment, in the ordinary process of production, credit ordinarily so-called was made up of temporary savings, used as short term investment for the maintenance and facilitation of exchange, as a part of the general and wider process of production. Mr. Shah then pointed out in what direction and to what extent a currenly authority could egect very regulate and control the system so as to make it of the utmost benefit to the community and held that the only part where the regulating authority could really be effective was through that portion of the paper currency which was linked with the banker's money or trade bills.

THE ROLE OF THE STATE.

Next he considered the nature and function of the currency authority which he held ought to have an intimate and day to-day contact with the business world at the same time maintain national outlook in the management of currency system. It must guard against undue influence from any one section of the community, such as the big business. There was a distinction between regulating the volume of currency so as to provide adequate and sound basis for credit in general and eventually for productive capital, and managing and manipulating foreign exchanges merely for meeting the immediate needs of government. The role of the State in the regulation of currency, the lecturer considered, was very delicate. It was, in his view, impossible to hand over the control of the currency system to any private corporation, since, unlike the Bank of England, we in this country had not the right of centuries old traditions to guide such a private body to act in truly national interests, regardless of the interests of the bank's proprietors or constituents. On the other hand, a government bank or currency authority was also liable to dangers in the shape of taking too narrow a view of Government needs meaning, national needs. Without questioning the soundness in principle of Government enterprise in such a case, the lecturer thought, in the circumstances of India a compromise might be more generally acceptable, by which a semi-public institution regulated in its constitution and management as well as in its hunt for profits might be more to the point.

As for the effective range of currency regulation, the lecturer thought metallic currency did not admit very much of such regulation, since it was determined very largely by conditions of international trade and the consequent balance of international indebtedness. The only portion admitting of effective and conscious control was the paper currency, through its link with the trade of the country.

He then proceeded to consider the evolution of the currency authority in India, from the Mint and the Controller of Currency to the Imperial Bank started in 1920 and held that the proposed Central Reserve Bank for India would be a sort of a fifth wheel of the financial coach, though even a fifth wheel might be useful like the stepney on a modern motor car.

TO MEET SIR AMBROSE MARTEN

JUSTICE & MRS TALYA KHAN'S RECEPTION

To meet Sir Ambrose Marten, Chief Justice, Bombay High Court, Mr. Justice and Mrs. F. S. Talyarkhan gave a reception last night at the Willingdon Club. Apart from Mr. Talyarkhan's colleagues on the Bench and several members of the Bar, many prominent citizens attended the function which was a great success.

A Lucknow message says:—"Ashfaku.qullah, one of the absconding accused in the Kakori Conspiracy Case, has, it is stated, been arrested at Delhi and brought down to Lucknow. Identifications proceedings have been gone through, and it is understood that he will be committed to take his trial at the sessions along with the others."—Free Press.

INDIA & SELF-DETERMINATION

AN ENGLISHMAN'S VIEW

Mr. W.A.J. Archbold writes in "The Times" of September 6:—

At the conclusion of his speech when opening the Legislative Assembly at Simla, Lord Irwin expressed views with which all will agree; he expressed them, too, in noble language. But the aspirations which he and others feel are very likely to take their place among the many other generous sentiments regarding India's future, which have been recorded in history books, but have not been realized in the facts of her political frame work. The sad thing is that the future of the country will be endangered and perplexed solely over a question of machinery, one which could, and can, very readily be altered.

Since the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme was introduced a very important change has come over the position and relative importance of the Native States. I need not labour the point, but to anyone who knows India it is obvious that if the future involves, as is almost certain, an increase in the powers of self-government which British India receives, the Native States will inevitably be in a very different position from that which they were in, say, in 1916. The change in this respect has begun already. In Lord Irwin's speech he refers to "the arrival of the Commissions." These words contain a profound warning, though it is obviously unconscious. For many commissions have "arrived" in India, and the Indians are not very pleased with that method of altering their government. For it is their government after all. The fact is that if the changes are to come with any sort of mandate they ought to be the work, not of a Commission, but of a Constituent Assembly. In such an Assembly there ought to be represented, not only all interests in British India, but also those which are represented by and in the Native States. The outcome would doubtless be a Federal system.

One thing is quite clear, and that is that the recommendations of a Commission, however valuable they may be, possess only such authority as belongs to useful suggestions put forward to solve a difficulty. They have no sort of authority as representing the expressed wishes of the Indian people, or, rather, the educated portion of it.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, September 30.

In the Share Market jutes in absence of professional support and outside buying orders this section ruled quiet turn lower than yesterday. In coals small turnover resulted at steady rates. Teas were firm with fair enquiry at close. Miscellaneous were quiet without any new feature. Imperial Banks are in buyers' favour. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3 1|2 per cent. Government Paper 77|9; 4 per cent. New Loan 1960|70 88|13; 5 per cent. Loan 1945|55 108|7; 5 1|2 per cent. War Bonds 1928 107|3; 6 per cent. Bonds 1930 107.

Railways:—Barasat Basirhat Light Railway 98; Bukhtiarpur Bihar Light Railway 103.

Cottons:—Bengal Cotton 117.

Jutes:—Bally pref 103|8; Birla 8|14; Clive 35|12; Craig 4|7; Delta 530; Fort William 287|8; Gourepore 703|8; Hooghly pref 16; Howrah 39|12; Hukumchand ord 12; pref 95|8; National 29|5; Naihati 457|8; New Central 562|8; Orient 236|8; Presidency 7|9; Reliance 65; Waverley 6|6.

Coals:—Bengal 455; Burrakur 18|5; Talchar 4|12; West Jamuria 5|14.

Tea Companies:—Ajai 64; Bishnauth 35|-14; Dangacherra 16|12; Dimakusi 25|4; Duffl. aghur 17; Hattikhira 28|12; Seajuli 40|12; Singell 114; Teen Ali 26|4.

Miscellaneous:—B.I. Corporation ord 4|-10; Firpo Ltd 10|8; Burma Finance and Mining 5|11; Burma Corporation 11|4; Indian Iron and Steel 6|12; Marshall and Co 3|14; Carew and Company 83|8; Champaran Sugar 10|8.

Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer was 1s. 5 29|32d. and Demand Bills were 1s. 5 15|16d.—A.P.

INDIAN RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

SIMLA, Sept. 29.

The annual session of the Indian Railway Conference Association will open here on 7th October under the presidency of Col Walton, Agent, N. W. Railway. The majority of the subjects to be discussed are of technical nature in connection with the interchange of rolling stock and through booking of passengers, goods and military traffic. Among the subjects of more general interests which will be discusssed are local taxation of railways, application of Geneva convention to railways, publicity, vacuum brake working and passengers travelling without tickets. About sixty officers representing all the railways in India will attend the meeting which is expected to last a week —A. P.

PLACE OF MUSIC IN INDIAN CIVILISATION

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU'S SPEECH

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu paid a visit on Tuesday evening to the school of Indian Music, situated near Prarthana Samaj, Bombay. Mr. Vasudeorao Bhandarker, the president of the Prarthana Samaj, was also present on the occasion. Prof. B. R. Deodhar the principal of the school, showed Mrs. Naidu round the various classes which were working. After the inspection of the classes, an orchestral performance was given by a set of lady students. The orchestral music was composed of Indian instruments and the music played was specially composed by the principal in Indian Raags, which was a novel idea. The students and staff then adjourned to the Hall where Mrs. Naidu made a short but sweet speech on the place of music in Indian civilization.

Mrs. Naidu began by saying that she was not quite the proper person to speak on a subject like music, as she had no technical knowledge of it, but her subsequent exposition of the art showed that she was not so ignorant of it as she pleaded. In the course of her speech she said that the whole of Indian civilization was based upon music. A country was remembered neither by its kings nor by its soldiers, but by the art which gave expression to its innermost sentiments and thoughts. Therein lay the importance of music in relation to national life. Swaraj was the fight for finding full expression to self-realisation. It did not merely imply political freedom, for that itself would be of no use if there were no freedom of art to express national feeling.

Mrs. Naidu further said that the very terms used in politics were more or less borrowed from the language of music. The word 'Harmony' was a standing instance of it. That word denoted in politics exactly what it meant in music—every post or string playing loyally in accord with the others. Harmony was an essential of both politics and music. Thus the musicians pursuing their art mere unconsciously or indirectly contributing to the bringing about of harmonious relationship which was so essential to the life of a nation.

Concluding, Mrs. Naidu highly complimented the energetic young principal, Prof. B. R. Deodhar, in starting such an institute. The object of the school is primarily to invite educated and enlightened men and women to take interest in this art. Mrs. Naidu hoped that the students of the institute would pursue the study of the finest of all arts, music, in all seriousness and congratulated all in their attainments.

Mr. Vasudeorao Bhandarker next spoke a few words thanking Mrs. Naidu for the honour she did to the institution by visiting it and for her beautiful poetic speech on music. The distinguished visitor was garlanded and the gathering then dispersed.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN BENGAL

LEVY OF CESS PROPOSED

CALCUTTA, September 29.

The Government resolution on primary education issued to-night states that no advance is possible unless adequate funds can be made available. In Bengal, in the present financial position, it is impossible to find the necessary funds to put primary education on a proper footing. The first main element, therefore, in the proposals of Government is the imposition of new taxation; and Government have come to the conclusion that the simplest and most equitable arrangement would be to levy an education cess on the lines of the cess imposed by the Cess Act of 1880, the proceeds of which would form the nucleous of a district primary education fund to be administered by the district authority with a district magistrate to be nominated as the president, and a vice-president elected by the District Board.—A.P.

STREET NAMED AFTER S. N. BANNERJEA.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 29.

To perpetuate the memory of Sir Surendranath Bannerjea the Corporation of Calcutta to day decided to name the Corporation Street as the Surendranath Bannerjea Road.—A. P.

KHADI EXHIBITION AT JHARIA

JHARIA, Sept. 30.

Babu Gunendranath Roy opened a Khadi Exhibition at Jharia this morning, when a distinguished gathering was present. Babu Rajendra Prasad who was also present spoke regarding the progress made in the manufacture of Khaddar during the last four years.

Khaddar worth Rs. 1,500 was sold on the spot and Mr. B. F. Bharucha of Bombay is canvassing briskly on behalf of Khaddar.—Free Press.

A message from Nagpur of the 30th September says:—In connexion with the attack on a Hindu funeral procession six Mahomedans, all residents of Nawabpura, have so far been arrested and released on bail on producing sureties of Rs. 500 each. There is no excitement in the city.—A.P.

The Council of the Indian National Party, Bombay, has at a meeting passed the resolution of condolence on the death of Mr. N. M. Samarth recording its deep sense of loss.

PABNA RIOTS

ALL ACCUSED CONVICTED

PABNA, Sept. 30.

To-day Mr. Hollow, Special Magistrate, delivered judgment in the communal riots procession case in which several Hindu leaders, namely, Babus Ranajit Chandra, Lahiri, a leading pleader, Jogendranath Maitra, zemindar of Sitlai, and 13 other Hindu gentlemen were charged on the complaint of a Mahomedan under Section 147 and some under Sections 323 and 324 on the allegation of committing riot on 1st July while a procession was passing through Khalisapatty for immersing some mutilated images. All the accused including Babus Ranajit and Jogendra were found guilty under Section 147 and each sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for three months. Accused Nitabar Biswas and Khudiram Shaha were also found guilty under Section 324 and sentenced to further imprisonment for two months each. Accused Rashbehari Shaha, Jagadindra Dhar and Jnanendranath Shaha were also found guilty under Section 323 and each sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one month in addition, the sentences passed upon Jagadindra and Jnanendra under Section 323 to run concurrently with their sentences under Section 147. All the accused were ordered to execute security bond for one year under Section 106, Criminal Procedure Code, after their release. Judgment was also delivered in the counter-case brought by Rashbehari Shaha against Abdul Bari and 4 other Mahomedans. All the accused in this case were acquitted.—A. P.

RAKHI CELEBRATION IN BENGAL

MUSLIM LEADERS REFUSE TO JOIN

CALCUTTA, Sept. 29.

At a public meeting held this evening regret was expressed that Muslim leaders, including Sir Abdul Rahim, have refused to join the Rakhi celebration as being a purely religious function.

Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal, who presided, gave the genesis of the celebration in Bengal during the anti-partition days and maintained that the Rakhi celebration was a symbol of national unity, federation and brotherhood.

An appeal was made at the meeting for volunteers.—Free Press.

DANGER OF HOME COLLAPSE IN CALCUTTA

CORPORATION'S PRECAUTIONARY MEASURE

CALCUTTA, Sept. 29.

As there have been many house collapses in Calcutta during the course of the last three months, the Calcutta Corporation have appointed four special engineers for the detention and examination of insecure buildings in the city. No less than fifty-three houses toppled down during the monsoon.

By another resolution the Corporation have asked medical officers of Ward Health Associations to collect materials and facts regarding the prevalence of dropsy epidemic in the city and the suburbs.

The Health Officer of the Corporation stated that a special medical officer had been appointed to investigate into the etiology of the disease. Food inspectors were asked to carefully examine rice and pulse offered for consumption in the city, and notices have been circulated in the city about the dangers of the epidemic.

The Corporation approved the Health Officer's suggestion to submit all school-going children to medical examination for a period of six months, as a measure of experiment.—Free Press.

STARS TO BROADCAST TIME

THE LATEST WONDER OF WIRELESS

Who would have thought that wireless would ever be able to let us know the precise moment when a star was "southing"—that is, crossing the meridian. "Yet the thing has been made possible by the genius of a young Dane.

The star's light is converted into electric waves, special valves and a valve amplifier are used for the magnification and sufficient energy is produced to work a relay, and a dot is made on the paper as the star reaches the meridian. The conversion of the star's light into electric waves is accomplished by means of a photo electric cell at the eyepiece end of the telescope.

A sound could thus be made by the star at the psychological moment and transmitted to listeners, who could be advised beforehand that the "click" they would hear would not be an "atmospheric" but the meridional passage of the Dog Star, or Vega, or Arcturus, as the case might be.

BETTER THAN GREENWICH.

This invention will enable astronomers to keep their observatory clocks and chronometers with greater accuracy than ever.

Time is all important to the working astronomer, and this he gets from the sun by day and the stars by night. If his clock, at any given moment, does not show exact time, the difference is known as the correction which it is essential to find by observing the passage of a star (or of the sun) across the meridian. The time the star should be on the meridian any given night is known to him, and he is thus able to find how much his clock is out.

Where the difficulty arises is in ascertaining the exact moment when the star does cross the meridian. If, for example, the astronomer has to tap a key at the precise moment, he often taps it just a little too early, or just a little too late.

AGRICULTURAL SHOW AT POONA

CONCESSION FARE TO POOR CULTIVATORS

YEOTMAL, Sept. 29

With a view to help and encourage the cultivators of Berar to visit the agricultural show at Poona which commences from 20th October, it has been proposed to run the C. P. Agricultural Department's special train from Pulgaon to the new railway station on the show grounds at Poona. The train will pick-up passengers between Pulgaon and Malkapur. The maximum number of cultivators required for a special train is 800 and the maximum railway fare for the longest distance passenger is estimated to be between 7 and 10 rupees.

This concession of fares is available only to such cultivators as are unable to pay the ordinary railway fare but wish to see the exhibition. Intending cultivators may immediately apply to the Secretaries of their respective Taluka agricultural associations or village societies for securing tickets.—A. P.

MR. S. S. IYENGAR

NOMINATED FOR ELECTION TO ASSEMBLY

MADRAS, Sept. 30.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar has been nominated as a candidate for election to the Legislative Assembly for the Madras City constituency.—A. P.

TARIFF BOARD ENQUIRY

EVIDENCE OF BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

CALCUTTA, September 29.

Giving evidence before the Tariff Board to day, the representatives of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce strongly combated the proposals having in view, the object of increasing import duties on cotton goods coming into India for protection purposes as it would benefit a small section of the community at the expense of a large majority of the Indian people, and would place the Bombay Millowners in a position to exploit the rest of the population for the benefit of their own pockets. Further protection on cotton goods would cause serious diminution of imports followed by a loss of revenue to Government in customs duty.

Mr. G.P. Hogg, the Director of Industries, Bengal, opined that an increase of 13 per cent. in import duty on yarn would not react unfavourably on handloom industry provided a "pro rata" increase was in force on imported cloth. He suggested that the duty on cloth be proportionately higher by at least 20 per cent, so that a distinct advantage be secured to the home made product.—A.P.

THE INDIAN PROBLEM.

(Continued from page 6.)

culture. But the movement, now, has got a very powerful hold in the West. In the philosophies of Bergson and Eucken we find the germs of Indian monism, acknowledgment of superiority of intuition over reason, and of a spiritual life over maerial. In the writings of the leading poets of the British Empire and America, A. E. Yeats, Walt Whitman, we find an echo of Indian ideas. Modern science too is transgressing its old limits and we meet with various forms of psychic research, novel departures in psychology and occultism. Leading scientists like Sir William Crooks and Oliver Lodge openly declare their faith in the existence of super-physical existences and in the possibility of coming in direct contact with them. Belief in Karma, Reincarnation, other places of existence, evolution of the embodied soul, development of subtle senses of perception, all these ideas lead towards a nearer approach of standpoint between the mind of the East and the West. But it must be admitted that the average Western mind is not seriously influenced by these new movements. It is still under the grip of a rational and mechanical view of life.

(To Be Continued).

DROWNING TRAGEDY AT RANGOON

RANGOON, September 30.

W. Reid, the fireman of the steamer "Olla" who was arrested yesterday in connection with the drowning tragedy resulting in the death of Mr. McLean of the steamer "Singu" has been released, as after further investigation the police found that Mr. McLean slipped overboard and fell into the river, and circumstances attending his death were purely accidental. Mr. McLean's body has not yet been traced.—A.P.

A Hyderabad message says:—"About 500 prisoners of the Hyderabad Central Jail are reported to have been afflicted with a scurvy epidemic. A change in the prisoners' diet has been ordered and every effort is being made by the jail Superintendent and the Medical Officer to combat the epidemic."—A.P.

STAND BY THE CONGRESS.

DR. DESHMUKH BEGINS HIS ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

MEETING IN F WARD.

Under the auspices of the F. Ward Congress Committee a public meeting was held yesterday evening to support the Congress candidate for Bombay North to the local Council and of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta for the Legislative Assembly and Dr. Deshmukh for the University seat. Mr. Khadilkar presided and Dr. Deshmukh and Messrs. Ginwalla, Balubhai Desai, Jamnadas Mehta and A. B. Vaidya addressed the meeting. Mr. Ginwalla who is the Congress candidate for Bombay North was unable owing to indisposition to address the meeting at length, so he appealed to the voters in a short speech strongly to support Congress candidates.

Mr. Balubhai Desai followed by saying that he was pleading that day the cause of Dr. Deshmukh, the Congress candidate for the University seat and exhorted his audience not to be led away by the old "Kaka" or the brilliant academic personality of the ex-minister during whose regime as Minister of Education they had the J. J. Hospital scandals. Dr. Deshmukh stood for Congress principles. He did not want to accept any office but he would fight the cause of the public. Mr. Desai said that Dr. Deshmukh had nothing to gain by being elected. On the contrary he stood the chance of losing considerably in his practice if he had to attend to Council duties. But he had willingly consented to make the sacrifice.

SERVE THE PUBLIC ONLY.

Dr. Deshmukh began by saying it was not possible to serve two masters. The two masters were the foreign bureaucracy and the public. He did not want office. He preferred to serve the public. The interests of the public and then of the bureaucracy were as the poles asunder. As regards the party which wanted to accept office under the bureaucracy, he said the term responsive was applied to co-operation only to mislead the public. It was only a trick to catch votes. In his opinion the programme of the Congress was the only programme of self-respect and self-denial and Congress candidates alone could be expected to serve the public. He appealed to them to stand by the Congress and send only Congress candidates into the legislature.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta in a short speech warmly praised the transparent sincerity of Dr. Deshmukh's politics and exhorted the University voters to support him.

A SUDDEN CHANGE.

Mr. A.B. Vaidya in further supporting the candidature of the nominees of the Congress wondered what had happened since 1919 to make some people think that the Reforms which were declared by them to be unacceptable then were now quite well worth making a success. He asked the voters not to be carried away by this politics of despair but steadily to advance the prestige of the Congress by supporting only the Congress candidates.

A vote of thanks by Dr. Sathaye brought to close a gathering which evinced great enthusiasm for keeping the Congress flag flying inspite of the many onslaughts upon it.

WRITTEN ON A SHIRT.

WILLS THAT WORRY LAWYERS.

A recent case in the Probable Court concerned a will written on an egg-shell. It purported to be the last will and testament of a Manchester Ship Canal pilot who died last year. The egg had been blown and the will was written on the empty shell in indelible pencil.

Some time ago a Lancashire man was found dead upon a couch. Upon his shirt front, written in ink, a will was discovered, as well as allegations against certain individuals who, he said, had contributed to his death.

A wealthy testatrix, suffering from a paralytic stroke which had deprived her of speech, had dealt to her by her solicitor dealt her a card with the name of a her various relatives. On another pack were the names of her properties. The solicitor dealt her a card with the name of a person, and she played to it a card with an item of her estate on it. The solicitor "gathered the trick" and put it in the will.

SECRET FROM THE SEA.

One of the most curious wills on record was filed at Somerset House not long ago. It is in the form of a Royal Navy identification disc, about the size, of half a crown, and bears on on side the name, number, rating, and religion of the man to whom it was issued. On the other side, by the aid of a microscope, can be seen some carefully engraved words. This document is the will of a plumber of H.M.S "Indefatigable," who was lost with his ship in the Battle of Jutland on May 31st. 1926. The disc was recovered from the sea and cleaning revealed its secret.

Some years ago a Parisian newspaper published the late Count Tolstoi's will, which was written in 1910 on the stump of a tree a few miles from Yasnaia Poliana. The first clause says: "Bury me where I die; if in town, then in the cheapest cemetery, in the cheapest coffin, like a pauper. No flowers, no wreaths, no speeches."

EDUCATION.

OUR EDUCATION.

LOWER STANDARD?

(BY SAGITTARIUS.)

The attention of the able educationists is being drawn to the much regretted result of the present educational system. The reports of the examiners at the University prove the same truth. With the object of raising the standard of the students that get through at the school leaving examination, the subjects of examination were increased and also the percentage required for passing, from this year.

Various reasons are attributed by eminent scholars for the lower standard of students. Some say that the students are overworked. Others plead for the medium of mother-tongues. Students are blamed by many persons for overlooking or neglecting their studies. But they all agree that the standard of the average student is being lowered day by day.

The argument of over-work does not stand for the simple reason that students of the last quarter of the last century were required to study as many subjects as there are now. The difficulty of mother tongue as the medium is common to both. There cannot be a general decline in the students as some people say. So it follows naturally that there is some other reason at the root of this.

It is in the way of teaching and of study. The increasing publications of "Exhaustive notes" "Complete annotations," "Ready Questions and answers" and the like are the outcome of present days. Every book on every subject is appended with explanatory notes and teachers are seen to swallow it. This "chewed food," is thus offered to the students who has simply to open his mouth and swallow it. This "showed food," it will be seen, is taken in quite before the examination and it is vomited out in turn on the answer-papers thus leaving the students blank as before. This, not only makes them independent of teachers, but in addition cripples them to an extent. Being sure of the full explanation of difficult passages in their pockets, the students, naturally, pay little or no attention at all to what the teacher explains. Moreover, they do not care to attend the school hours regularly. Had it not been for the filling up of the terms in schools or in colleges, many students would have withdrawn their names from the register. What the fact shows is that students who possesses such "notes" and "explanations" or "likely questions" and their answers, become wholly dependent on those books. They do not acquire the habit of studying for themselves and if notes on a certain book are not available, they will raise a loud cry. The inattentive students in the schools or colleges, it will be seen, are unable to think for themselves. They will simply reproduce what they have crammed up. They cannot digest what they eat. That is why they exhibit a lower standard of education.

Needless it is to say that by constant practice and by doing the work or study ourselves, we acquire the habits of self-reliance. Real objects of training and education lie in the work a student has to do. When learned professors, cook the food, serve it and also chew it up for their students, it is a natural consequence that those students who are made thus to rely on others for their every day round of duties, should be disabled for life. This is what fond mothers do by locking up their boys at home till they are grown timid girls.

* * * *

The evil practice of making money at the cost of students—and this loss is a life-long one—must be stopped at once. But the thing is that those educationists or professors, who complained against the lower standard of students are themselves responsible for the defect. Let them stop publishing such "notes" or "chewed food" and students will naturally be self-reliant, attentive and studious. To day, the "study" means simply cramming up what the annotator has said. Students are seldom required to refer to any dictionary. Every thing is ready for them. When, compulsorily, they will have to work hard, in absence of any ready-made notes etc., they will be able to prepare their own food and their teeth would naturally grow strongest. Medical men tell us that if we do not use the teeth by swallowing chewed food, they would give way and fall off. In order to maintain them, in order to keep the key bright, we have to make a constant use of them.

So the solution of the problem hinges round the stoppage of those publications by educated people. They have a real good of the students at heart and they would wisely stop issuing such books by mutual agreement. Being educated they do not, I believe, need any legislation to force them as the ignorant mass always requires.

HISTORY TEACHING.

AMERICAN EFFORTS TO ALTER PRESENT METHOD.

A plan to reconstruct the programme for teaching history in the public schools so that it will be compatible with 'sharp changes which civilization has undergone in the last quarter of a century" is being formed by the American Historical Association and will be presented to the association's executive council at the annual meeting in Rochester Dec. 28 to 30. Prof. A. C. Krey of the University of Minnesota is chairman of the committee.

The initial move will be to conduct a nation-wide survey of school conditions and the needs of society during the coming summer and fall, Professor Krey has just announced This will be carried on through the aid of an appropriation of 10,000 dollars from the commonwealth fund of the association. The purpose has been defined by Professor Krey as "a plan for thorough study of what the schools can do to prepare our prospective citizens to meet the increasingly complex problems of their own land and of the world—in short, of life in general.

"The question of history teaching," Professor Krey declared, "must be studied in the light of mankind's needs. We have had history programmes before, but civilization has undergone such sharp changes in the last quarter of a century that the United States is now forced to make a complete inventory in order that in the training of future citizens a clear course may be steered.

"Both courses and methods of teaching are so diverse as to make action imperative. In some parts of the country, some students get a great deal of history; in other parts they get none at all, while in other sections some schools stress American and still others ancient history."

Professor Krey named a number of groups, including the American Legion, the American Federation of Labour and certain bankers who are displaying keen interest in the preparation of fair history text-books

PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS.

"TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE".

Sir,—Every teacher who has undergone training in the College knows the method of teaching—be he the 1st or 2nd or 3rd year trained. It is clear from the inspection reports that the results of schools under the 1st and 2nd year trained teachers are in no way worse than those under the 3rd year trained teachers. Besides, the method, responsibility, time work and speed of all trained teachers are all the same.

Now, considering the difference of Rs. 5 in the starting pay of the teachers for their having obtained higher certificates, the more trained gets Rs. 1800 more in his whole service than the less trained; which comes to about Rs. 2,000 including interest. This being the case, we deem it but unjustifiable that there should still be a difference even in their promotions. Therefore, promotions should be made equal for all.

After the year 1919 some important subjects such as Sanskrit; Algebra; Science; and Mensuration have been excluded from the Curriculum; and this makes no difference between the teachers trained since 1919, and 1923 in point of knowledge. So, then, the new time scale of pay in force since 1923; should also be carried back to 1919 and the scale of pay in the case of the untrained free certificate holders should be quite separate from that of the trained.

In conclusion the vacations and other leaves of primary schools should be according to high school regulations; if not the primary teachers should be granted privilege leave on full pay.—Yours, etc.

SHARDAKUMAR S. VANDGI (for Primary Teachers' Sangha of Karwar District.)

BREAKING FAITH WITH PEOPLE.

PROPOSED CURRENCY BILL.

MR. JAMNADAS MEHTA'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Indian Institute of Political and Social Science, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta delivered a lecture on the proposed Currency Bill, on Wednesday night, at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Mr. C. S. Deole presiding.

Mr. Deole said the lecturer was a member of the Assembly; he had done very useful work, and he hoped Mr. Jamnadas would again be returned to the Assembly this year.

Mr. Jamnadas said the Bill arose out of the Currency Commission's report and he was going to tell them briefly what the main recommendations were. They were principally two—the first was of course the question of ratio between the rupee and gold and second was the obligation on Government to purchase and sell gold at a certain fixed ratio which was also a part of the Currency Commission's recommendation. The Commission had not seen their way to accept the almost unanimous demand of the various witnesses who appeared before that body for a genuine standard with gold currency in actual circulation. But the Commission had accepted the demand in a modified form and called it gold bullion standard. The difference between the gold standard and gold bullion standard was this. In a gold standard not merely gold was a standard of their currency, but gold was in actual circulation as a medium of circulation. The gold standard as it was popularly understood was gold in actual circulation, not merely gold as a standard of value. The Commission said they would give India gold as a standard, but gold should not be in actual circulation. But in order to show that it was actually gold standard Government said they would buy and sell gold at a fixed sandard whenever any body offered to buy or sell it.. In this case they were getting gold in bullion. The Commission could have gone much further and adopted the methods in vogue in America.

DEFECTS OF THE BILL.

The gold bullion which would be sold here would be for bullion containing the weight of the gold, but it would not show how many rupees it was worth. Therefore, it fell short of gold being in actual circulation. It had moreover many disadvantages. They objected to this clause of the Bill which gave Government the option of selling gold or gold exchange, as India would not be able to get gold in a foreign country in case of war, as happened in the last war. That was the effect of clause 5 in the Bill. His contention was that that option should be taken away from Government and given to the purchaser himself who purchased gold from the currency authority. That point was very important because India's transactions with foreign countries amounted to crores and crores of rupees, and he was afraid a bad situation would arise in the future when the Reverse Council Bills were sold by Government during the war. Selling of gold exchange was merely selling of reverse bills. For getting gold exchange on foreign countries with whom they had transactions the mechanism adopted was to keep the gold in reserve in the banks there in order that their hundies on those countries might be honoured. That meant so long only as India was at peace that gold in foreign banks would be theirs, but when once war broke the gold would not be available to them. By the sale of reverse councils India had lost from 30 to 40 crores of rupees, according to various estimates, in the year 1920. Reverse Councils meant nothing more than getting gold in foreign countries by paying local currency here. The result of retaining clause 5 would be that our gold reserves would be depleted. The weight of public opinion was that the right should be given to the people and not to the Government.

Coming to the question of demonitisation of the Sovereign, the speaker said, now it would no longer be possible for the public to present a gold standard and get a certain number of rupees in exchange. This was referred to in clause 2 of the Bill and demonitisation meant that the sovereign ceased to be money in this country. It was curious that Government which always spoke of the people hoarding gold, instead of discouraging it, by clause 2 was actually encouraging it. That was the second point he wanted to urge.

BREAKING OF FAITH.

The third point was,—and it was the most important one,—those who had entered into the transaction did so on the good faith that the monetary standard fixed would be the standard to which they would pay respect. Their Government always spoke of preserving law and order whenever they were threatened by a political agitation But in this case the Government themselves seemed to be paying lip sympathy to law and order, when they themselves did not hesitate to break a law of their own, which they themselves had established and on which the entire economic fabric of this counry had been reared from the year 1898. The most important question was,—that the Government of India were bound to keep faith with the people of India. They would find the whole point in the Chamberlain Commission's Report and Government, if not bound to give the public gold, were bound to give them its value in rupees when the Government were presented with gold. Government had now turned aside from the rate of 1/4 established in 1898 since the year 1920. The important thing was that money standard should not be tampered with and not how it benefitted this or that class. To-day the proposal was to make the rate 1s. 6d. instead of 1s. 4d. and never before was it suggested by any one that to relieve some one they should debase the currency. That had been done now because India had no self-Government. The sanctity of 1s. 4d. said Mr. Jamnadas, was nothing more than that it was the established standard. Sir Basil Blackett in introducing the Currency Bill had made a cold, calculated and fighting speech and called Sir Purshottamdas as the only Indian member who had opposed the recommendations of the Commission—and had praised the other members and splashed them with too much praise which must have made them blush—the one man who had spoken for the established standard in India, Sir Basil was afraid to name him, as a Hindu woman was afraid to name her husband. (Laughter.)

Mr. B. B. Madon said the real issue was whether a money standard could be tampered with because it benefitted some one. He entirely agreed with the lecturer in his conclusions, he said.

The Chairman said they should concentrate their attention on the main question. The gold exchange standard gave the Government the opportunity of changing the ratio. That should not be allowed and they must ask for the real gold standard, he said.

RACING CLUB FOR KARACHI.

ESTABLISHED UNDER OFFICIAL AUSPICES.

KARACHI, Sept. 29.

The first general meeting of the newly formed Karachi Race and Riding Club, Ltd., was held last night at Government House under the chairmanship of Mr. P. R. Cadell, Commissioner in Sind. There was a large attendance of the public and Mr. T. G. Elphinstone, barrister-at-law, addressed the gathering on the aims and objects of the Club, referring at length to the various points in the memorandum and articles of Association.

Ballot was then taken for the president of the Club which resulted in an overwhelming majority in favour of the present Commissioner in Sind. Mr. Cadell, however, in view of the fact that he was retiring from Government service and leaving India permanently within the next ten days, withdrew in favour of his successor Mr. W. F. Hudson. The committee were then balloted for and resulted as follows:—Major D. W. Bruce, Major General H. F. Cooke, Mr. T. G. Elphinstone, Mr. J. Humphrey, Captain J. H. G. Jerrom, Khan Bahadur K. H. Katrak, Sahibzada S. H. Khan, Shivrattan Mohatta and G. Thomaides.—A.P.

INDIAN LABOURERS IN CEYLON.

STANDARD WAGE FIXED.

SIMLA, Sept. 29.

A comprehensive statement has been issued by the Education Department tracing the history of the negotiations with the Ceylon Government of the standard wage for Indian labourers in the Colony and announcing the decision arrived at between the two Governments.

It was in October 1922 when the Ceylon Government were asked to institute an enquiry into the question of fixing a basic wage in accordance with the conditions on which emigration of Indian labour to Ceylon was allowed. The Colonial Government appointed Mr. Jones Bateman, whose conclusions, however, did not satisfy the Government of India. The Ceylon Government, then, at the suggestion of the Indian Government, appointed a committee of enquiry whose report was forwarded to the Government of India in April 1925. The Committee accepted the principle of the standard wage and assuming that an adult male or female labour worked for 24 days and a working child for 20 days a month, suggested the payment in the low country, middle country and upper country respectively the following wages:—for men, fifty, fifty-two, and fifty-four cents; for women, forty, forty-one, and forty-three cents; and for working children, thirty, thirty-one and thirty-two cents.

A FURTHER CONCESSION.

The Government of India in consultation with the Standing Emigration Committee urged the addition of ten per cent to the Committee's scale to provide for a margin for sickness, etc. The Ceylon Government, thereupon, deputed Mr. Reid, Controller of Indian Immigrant Labour, to discuss the situation at Delhi. Mr. Reid claimed that the margin of ten per cent. was provided for in the Committee's scale in the difference between the standard wages and the actual cost of living exclusive of dependents and made the following further concession for non-working dependents, namely, the issue of one-eighth of a bushel of rice free every month to each working man and the same quantity of rice to each widow with a non-working child, these free issues to be made irrespective of whether they worked the minimum number of days per month or not. The Government of India accepted these proposals, subject to the understanding that any revision in the standard wage would not take place until after six months' notification of such proposal, within which period the two Governments could negotiate.

The new arrangement is expected to take effect from 1st January 1927. The Ceylon Government has also accepted a number of other subsidiary proposals regarding the payment of wages within a reasonable time, maternity benefits, improvement of medical and housing arrangements, educational facilities and legal provision regarding the issue of rice to Indian estate labourers.—A.P.

The Governor of Bombay attended the Speech Day of the Deccan College, Poona, on Wednesday.

The Governor of Bombay dined with Lt: Colonel E. J. Loring and Officers of the Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners, Kirkee, on Wednesday.

HINDU-MUSLIM RELATIONS IN AMLAPUR.

AMICABLE SETTLEMENT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MEHKAR, Sept. 29.

There is a Chinese proverb that sweet words are more effective than the sword. The immutable truth is sometimes illustrated in unexpected ways. Not long ago, at Amlapur, which is an important town in Buldana, the relations between Hindus and Mussalmans had become so strained that both the communities were living under a dread of a most serious riot. The remedies that were devised, in some quarters, were proving more dangerous than the disease itself. But, as good fortune would have, it the District Superintendent of Police who happened possess not only robust common sense but a will to do good to the country refused to adopt the common bureaucratic means of easing such a situation. By means of persuasion and sweet reasonableness he has succeeded in bringing about a lasting reconciliation between the two communities which cannot but redound to the credit of all concerned. Mr. Stewart deserves real thanks from all the well-wishers of the country for having demonstrated to the members of the "Steel frame," that sweet words oftentimes achieve what the rattling of the sabre fails to accomplish.

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BEWARE OF FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS.

TATA IRON AND STEEL CO.

A LARGER ISSUE THAN DIVIDENDS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Since the question of payment of bounty by Government to Tata Iron and Steel Company for the reconstruction of the industry on a sounder footing, the progress and prospects of the Company have been watched with unusual keenness. In its latest report the Company has been able to declare a very large profit for the first time probably since its severe collapse of a more recent date. The distribution of these profits has given rise to a good deal of factious dispute among the various classes of shareholders and the total attention of all the shareholders in the said Company is centered round the payment of dividends to second preference shareholders over which two principal parties have arisen. One is led by Messrs. Lund and Gazdar, who in their statement among other numerous things state as follows:—

"It is also interesting to note the various holding of four of the Directors as follows:—

"F. E. Dinshaw, Esqr., 2nd pref 57,816, ordinary 300, deferred Nil; Sir Ebrahim Rahimtula, 2nd pref. 28,080, ordinary nil, deferred 28; Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, 2nd pref. 20,000, ordinary 3,090, deferred 90, Sir Sassoon David, 2nd pref. 22,422, ordinary Nil deferred Nil.

These gentlemen are recognised as being amongst the best businessmen in Bombay and having unanimously agreed to the proposed scheme we consider that shareholders should follow their example rather than that of an unknown quantity holding but 12 shares for it is obvious from the above figures that these gentlemen are not supporting the scheme for their own personal gains as Mr. Motishaw suggests the Agents have done in Para 9."

The other is led by Messrs. Motishaw and Mohamedally whose arguments are of the contrary nature. It is regrettable that in the initial stage of the Company's profits either real or supposed but surely due to the encouragement given by Government by way of bounty, there should have arisen a keen difference among the members of the Company itself over what may be called more or less selfish interest. It is also regrettable that each party should lend itself to the support of selfish interest rather than help in the building of the National industry of Iron and Steel

As the case at present stands it seems the Company will carry the day in the matter of 2nd preference shareholders scheme, as the present regulations of the Company permit of very large powers given to the Agents. The system of proxy is the bane of the shareholders' interests in Company management.

What we have to see is whether by a particular scheme the industry of the country is advanced or not. This is the particular issue on which the country granted the bounty. If that fails the bounty may at any time be withdrawn and the Company might have to suffer a great loss involving hundreds of middle class people and the country might have to stop one of its growing industries. The meeting of the shareholders as declared by the court is coming off on the 1st October and what the shareholders are to keep before them is not how much and what immediate benefit they derive from the Company's distribution of profits but whether by the pursuit of particular policy the country's industry in iron and steel will advance or not. The shareholders have a great duty to perform namely of saving the industry from its downfall.

On the other hand it is upto the Tata's to win over the confidence of the investing public which they have seriously damaged public by revising their policy of extravagance employment of highly paid unnecessary superficial officials, of pocketting large commissions and of launching a capitalistic system of management. I have to beseech all my brother shareholders to keep the issue of the advancement of the National Industry before their eyes at the next meeting and not their personal gain for it is just the time when we shall be easily playing into the hands of the Government.—Yours, etc.

S. H. JHABWALA.

II.

Sir,—You must have read Sir Basil Blackett's letter published today in the "Evening News" regarding Tata steel shares. It is quite clear from this letter that the Government does not dictate in any way that should the proposed scheme not be carried out by the Company then the bounty will be stopped. All that the Government suggests is that the bounty should not be utilized merely for the purpose of paying arrears of 2nd preference share dividends. Why, then, all this fuss about the Government stopping the bounty unless the scheme is accepted? The best way to meet the present situation is to pass a resolution that no arrears of dividend on second preference shares should be paid during the continuance of the Government bounty, and any profits made by the Company over and above paying current dividends should be utilised in redeeming debentures and wiping off loans raised by the Company. This will strengthen the position of the Company and it is absolutely this the Government really wants. It will also save the Company 4 per cent. interest on 12 crores of accummulated dividends, which the Directors propose under the present scheme, thus saving about 6 lacs per year.

I hope the Directors will realise that this is a much better way of meeting the wishes of Government without showing preference to any kind of shareholder.

The present scheme in effect only means "Robbing Peter to pay Paul" a maxim which is unsound in theory and ridiculous in practice.

The Tatas have not been exactly popular with the investing public for the last few years. Should they persist in the present scheme it will prove the last straw on the camel's back. The investing public has forgiven, again and again, but there is a limit to all human endurance

May I appeal to them to realise the folly of obduracy at the present juncture? So great a patron of theirs as the Maharajah of Darbhanga who has invested lacs and lacs in all their concerns first gave his proxy, evidently under a misunderstanding, and then cancelled it when he realised the true facts and has written a very forceful letter calling upon Tatas to postpone the meeting with a request that in the meantime they should place before the shareholders a just, reasonable, and equitable proposal.

I am sure that the Tatas have no intention of wounding the feelings and forfeiting the sympathy of so staunch a friend as H. H. the Maharajadhiraj Bahadur of Darbhanga.

By the use of sheer vote strength they should not seek to carry their point, against a view held in common by their biggest shareholder and innumerable small ones.—Yours, etc.,

MULRAJ KERSONDAS.

Sept. 30.

MARRIED GIRL IN BROTHEL

A WOMAN AND ANOTHER SENTENCED TO HARD LABOUR

On Monday at the Dadar Police Court Mr. N. T. Junglewalla, Acting Sixth Presidency Magistrate, convicted and sentenced Batoobai Ganeshi, a Hindu woman and Shankar Singana, to 8 months and one year's rigorous imprisonment respectively for obtaining possession of a married girl under 18 years of age for purposes of prostitution.

According to the prosecution story the girl, Kesarbai, who was 17 years of age, was married to Rasila Sekhiaji who belonged to the village of Majjid near Jammu in Kashmir some years ago. She used to reside with her husband and his brother Kassu. Some time after the marriage, Rasila married another girl and entrusted Kesarbai to his brother, Kassu, who had defrayed the marriage expenses of his brother. Kesarbai stayed in the house as the mistress of Kassu for sometime. At the end of June, 1925, Kassu took the girl Kesarbai to the house of the second accused at Majjid and asked him to take the girl to Bombay. The first accused went to the house of the second accused and they both accompanied the girl to Bombay. On her arrival in Bombay both the accused took Kesarbai to the brothel of the first accused in Kamatipura and there she was made to earn money as a prostitute. The first accused used to receive payments from those who visited the girl and half of the amount was given to the second accused. Not a pie was given to Kesarbai. After some days Kesarbai got tired of the life she was leading and left the brothel on the 29th March, last in the company of a Mahomedan visitor. Soon after Kasarbai's disappearance from the brothel the first accused lodged a complaint at the Agripada Police Station that Kesarbai had stolen her ornaments and cash and had disappeared from her house. A few days after Kesarbai came to know of the complaint against her and surrendered herself to the police at the Nagpada Police Station. Sub-Inspector Karnik instituted inquiries into the matter and discovered that there was no truth in the complaint of theft against her. Kesarbai was sent to the Police Surgeon for examination and she was found to be 17 years of age. Both the accused were then arrested in Bombay by the police and charged as above.

CLEARLY GUILTY.

His Worship in his judgment observed that the accuseds' guilt was abundantly clear. Kesarbai was completely in the keeping and under the control and direction of both the accused. For nine months she was not a free agent and all her earnings were shared by both the accused. She had not a pie which she could call her own. The second accused stayed in the brothel of the first accused ostensibly as a cook but really to enable the first accused to maintain the possession of Kesarbai and share her earnings on the pretext of sending money to Kashmir. His Worship, therefore, held that both the accused abetted each other in obtaining joint possession of the girl, Kesarbai for the purpose of prostitution and found them guilty of both the offences.

FINED FOR EXCEEDING SPEED LIMIT

Before Mr. H.P.H. Dastur, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, Fred Priestly (35), a European in the employ of Messrs. The Cora Clothing and Belting Co., Ltd., was placed on Thursday on a charge of exceeding speed-limit while driving his car.

Sergeant Watkins, who conducted the prosecution said that on September 16 at 7 p.m. the accused was driving his car along Queen's Road when the traffic was very heavy. Three rows of cars were driving while the accused driving at a speed of over 25 miles an hour, tried to overtake them thus driving on the wrong side.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said that he was driving at a speed of only 18 miles an hour.

The Magistrate, however, convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 25.

BOMBAY COUNCIL ELECTIONS

Mr. JEHANGIR B. PATEL'S MANIFESTO

TO THE NON-MUHAMADEN VOTERS OF A. C. and D. WARDS.

Sisters and Brothers,

I am addressing this to you, because it has become customary to issue election manifestos. I am standing as a candidate for your constituency and it is therefore natural that you should desire to know my views before being asked to vote for me. I have been heretofore a silent soldier of the Indian National Congress and have been doing my humble work for the last twenty years. Although belonging to the Congress, I have chosen to stand on my own because of various reasons:—

(1) The Councils are either worth going into or they are not. But once you go in, it is childish and futile to expect, that you can totally and successfully carry out the policy of obstruction and mend or end them in view of the clauses shrewdly anticipated and provided for in the Government of India Act.

(2) The policy of walking in and walking out is equally if not more futile because it robs the country of the presence of its accredited representatives and allows the Government to carry out obnoxious measures, such as the recent amendments in the Central and Provincial Legislatures, in the confiscation of newspapers and the shooting of animals.

(3) I do not think it wise to accept offices in the gift of the Government, because it tends to seduction of the best amongst us by Government forces, and corrupts the best of our stalwarts, as has been amply proved in the past, by the difference in the conduct of some of our public men, in their utterances as free lances, and their behaviour during their official tenure.

I believe that the work of a councillor is to ceaselessly work and watch the interests not of this or that section or community but of the nation, and to become a true people's representative, carrying out behests without fear of frown or hope reward. The only reward, is the thought that the trust reposed is not betrayed and duty is well done.

As this is the first occasion on which I seek your suffrage, it is my duty to let you have an answer to some questions which would naturally crop up with you. You will ask:—

(1) What work have you hitherto done?

(2) Are you capable of strenuous Council work?

(3) What have you hitherto sacrificed?

I will answer all the three questions in one para and answer them in short, lest it may be said, I am advertising myself. My political career began in the year 1907 with my then revered chief, Guru, and colleague Deshbhakta Vinayak Damodar Savarkar and has been since then continuous, culminating in my suspension of practice at the bar, and the secretaryship of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, during some of the most strenuous years. Whether this a sufficient answer, is for you to decide. I can only say, that I will work as the people's watch-dog, will not seek to bask in the official sun-shine nor will I be afraid of its frown.

Yours Fraternally,
JEHANGIR B. PATEL.

P.S.—The allotment of the symbol has brought the "FLAG" to my share. I consider this a happy augury and I hope you will endeavour to keep the "FLAG" flying by voting for me.

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BOMBAY TO COONOOR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is in the interest alike of India's major city and of South West India, that attention should be directed, in Bombay, to the present transport developments in this district. Developments which appeal to all sections of the commercial and industrial communities, to the conductors of the Press, and to the private citizen eager to enjoy Coonoor's delightful amenities. Willing to take advantage of the boom in property, here, which must inevitably follow the fruition of schemes now in process of development.

The construction of a large port at Cochin is bound to have a great influence on West Coast trade. Such a port will make rapid progress once it is opened to traffic. It is in the interest of Bombay's businessmen that Cochin should be made more accessible, by rail, than it is at present.

Sweltering in the heat of Bombay's October weather, many a local mercantile and professional man, must look with envy to Coonoor's wonderful amenities of scenery and climate. Amenities which last the year long. But at present the railway journey is long and difficult. That journey can soon be made speedy and easy, if your local men of influence will join hands with others, at this end, and put pressure on the authorities concerned to the end that quick progress be made with the contemplated and surveyed railway developments in this area.

At the recent opening of the Mysore State Railway extension, from Nanjangud to Chamarajanagar, the Maharajah of Mysore, very generously promised to construct the railway from the latter place to his frontier, if the Madras authorities would connect up there to his system. Since then the Coimbatore District Board has decided to guarantee the railway. There is then every prospect that the near future may see the Chamarajanagar to Harapanahally length of eleven miles constructed by the Mysore State; and the 29 miles Harapanahally to Satyamangalam constructed by the authorities concerned. A line Satyamangalam to Mettuplaiyam has been surveyed. These short railway lengths can be constructed in the very near future. If Bombay influence be joined to local influence—with this object in view.

Having in mind the great attractions of Coonoor, as a pleasure and health resort, the recent railway developments (planned) greatly reducing the railway distance Coimbatore to Colombo. The early completion of Cochin harbour. And the increasing importance of Coimbatore's cotton trade. It is highly to be desired that the various authorities and associations in Bombay, should send resolutions to the Railway Board, and others, to petition that all necessary constructions be pressed forward with the utmost speed.

By these new railways the distance from Bombay to Coonoor can be reduced some 200 miles. In addition the present long wait, of 13 hours or so, at Madras—or Bangalore—can be abolished.

A little energy can quickly, greatly improve the business, mail, newspaper distribution, and holiday facilities of India's greatest city in South-West India.—Yours, etc.

F. S. HOLMES.

Coonoor, Sept. 22.

ELECTIONS & VOTERS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—In view of the coming elections, some time ago, in a leadcrette you called the attention of the Congressmen to enlist support from such persons as were qualified to be, but were not, voters, by getting them enrolled as such. The suggestion, though timely made, and rightly made, did not seem to have impressed or actuated them. If the Swarajists build their hopes on the good faith of the people and spare themselves the labour that others in the field are taking, then they are building on emptiness. They need as much of activities as do the other parties, if not more. The fact is unpleasantly thrusting itself that they are not out for an organised campaign or much chary of it either.

Everybody is not equally interested in politics. Many do not know the names of the candidates; others do not care to know them unless they are placarded before their own eyes. The elector is often uneducated or has not participated in an election before. Naturally, such people may not take the trouble of registering their votes in anybody's favour, much less, in favour of those who have neglected them the most. Must we need gloss over such facts to anticipate a success?—Yours, etc.

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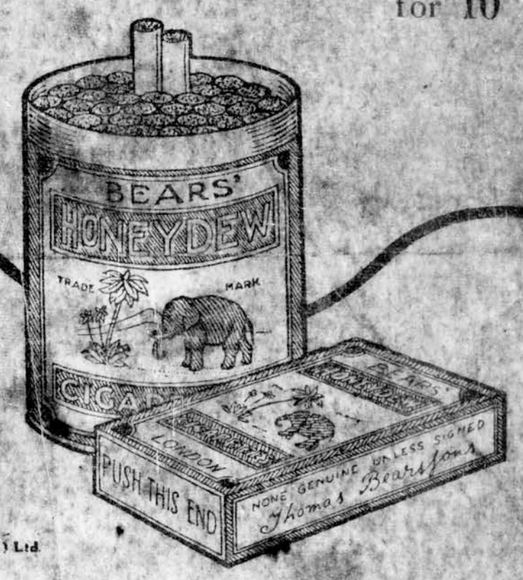

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